IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,142.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in .. 14 DAYS.

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

The abovementioned improved transit will commence from 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
26th Dec.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE...	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	..
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	504 or 495		891 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS, 1913-14.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
¶Trafford Hall .....A	5221	.....	30th Dec.
City of Athens.....A & C	6591	.....	7th Jan.
City of Exeter .....A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Berwick A & C	7475*	23rd Feb	21st Feb
City of Calcutta A & C	7630*	19th Mar	19th Mar
Trafford Hall ... .A	5221	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester. A & C	6491	.....	25 th Mar
City of Pera .....A & C	9238*	18th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi ....A & C	5966	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore ....A & C	6675	.....	24th Apr
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	2'th May	30th May

¶Calling at Genoa and Manchester.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries for Plant rs, etc.

Officers of the army etc exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd eutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Grieve, Stewart Sales & Grieve, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Grieve, Stewart, Sales & Co., Limited & Co. Ltd.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2,185	Mon 22nd Dec.	11 a.m.	*P, D & C.M.
Dwarka	1,695	Thurs. 25th Dec.	9 a. m.	† C M.
Lhasa	2,184	Friday 26th Dec.	6 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 25th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 25th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 25th Dec.
†Purnea	3206	,, 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 22nd ,,
†Lindula	3358	,, 5th Feb

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th December, 1913.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchaang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Peking
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tientsin
Lioyasng	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent

40, Church Gate Street.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999..	P. Pavissich	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	..4039..	R. Huber	16th Jan. ,,
Graz	.....3905 ..	.....	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	...3979	E. Seberich.	10th Feb.
*Semiramis	...3999	P. Pavissich	20th Feb
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	 05	...	20th Mar.
Marienbad	...8000	B. Bednarz	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
*Semiramis	...4039	P. Pavissich	20th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May
Cleopatra	3999	R. Huber	10th May.
*Marienbad	...8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. about 1913.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Dec. 1914.
China	6017	E Tarabochia	26thFeb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	28th Mar
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30thMay.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30thJune.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	..Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	,, 750
,, London via Trieste	..Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,035*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	..Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	,, 525
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice ..	..Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	,, 675
,, London via Trieste ..	.. ,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, o. by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts..	5990	S. Chunak	6th Jany. 1914.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

YULETIDE CLAIM.

From this day and to the end of December there will be a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent., or

RUPEES	2	IN EVERY	10
,,	4	,, ,,	20
,,	10	,, ,,	50
,,	20	,, ,,	100

OF ALL MARCKS' JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE AND SOLID CUT GLASS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

The largest stock of desirable and most welcome Christmas and New Year gifts in Bombay marked in plain figures.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE :—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Nowara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager,

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£450,000	
RESERVE	£	80,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree. and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m

JOHN GREIG, Agent

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS
NOW REGISTERED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE,
CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, ETC.,
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES,
XMAS CRACKERS,
SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

X'mas List on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society and the DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will take place in the School, at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1913, at 5 p. m.

The Committee's Report for the past year will be submitted and a Committee elected for the coming year.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Hill to distribute the prizes.

All friends of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

J. A. STEWART,
Hon. Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1914, for works in landing, carting, weighing and stacking coal purchased by the Municipality, between the 15th February, 1914, and the 14th February, 1915.

2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.SC., M.INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 19th December, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1914, for Works in an AIR MAIN, in Elphinstone Reclamation District.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.SC., M.INST.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 18th December, 1913.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.

TENDERS are now being invited by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, for seven separate contracts for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of COUNTRY SPIRIT, from the Distilleries in the Bombay Presidency proper to the Districts in that Presidency. The contracts, Tenders for which must be received by the 16th February, 1914, will be for a period of three years (and in one case five years), commencing from the 1st April, 1915. Full particulars regarding these contract, may be obtained at, or on application to, the Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a sideat and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

X'MAS & NEW YEAR
CARDS
of varieties from 1 anna to Rs. 5 each.
Collin's and Lett's Pocket
and Office
DIARIES
from annas 6 and upwards.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.
DEALERS in STATIONERY, DRAWING, and PAINTING MATERIALS, SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, etc.
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VON ARX and all the members of his
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together with
CAPTAIN JACK KELLY, the great Stock Whip and Lassoo Artiste,
Assisted by
MISS VIOLET KELLY, the only expert Lady Stock Whip artiste in the world.
TO-NIGHT:—The Westminster Tobacco Co. have challenged Von Arx to escape from a packing case (which is to be supplied by them) after being securely nailed inside of same. Von Arx undertakes to escape from this case at the second performance to-night.
Packing case is on view outside Evans Fraser's Store.
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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASS, all in French, 4 months from January 8th. Mondays, Thursdays, 9 to 10 a. m.—In advance: Rs. 8 per month, or Rs. 28 for the course.—Prof. Louis Peltier, FRENCH INSTITUTE, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

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Applicants must have had at least five years' training in a mechanical drawing office.
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600 Fish plates for 40 lb. flat footed rails
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TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—
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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDINGS MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
One large corrugated iron roof shed under Case No. 201 at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Ducan Road.
Building Street Nos. 141B, 147, Case Nos. 128, 138, Ripon Road.

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF PAINT AND DISTEMPER MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. PINCHIN JOHNSON & CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd December 1913, at 3 P.M. (S. T.), at Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.'s old premises in Tamarind Lane, on account of the concerned:—
A large quantity of Paint, such as Genuine White Lead, "Minerva" Gloss White (ready mixed) Paint, Emerald Green "Minerva" (ready mixed), and various colours of "Minerva" Paint, "Deydol" Distemper, "N. D. K." preservative stone fluid.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCEL, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th December, 1913, at 2 P. M. (S. T.), at the abovenamed place.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 20th December, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC AND MOTOR GOODS AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 P. M. (S.T.), in the Godown at Princess Building near J. J. Hospital, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. D. H. Dighe, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Shredhar Krishna Kothawala, late Agent, Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation) the following:—
A large lot of Electrical motor goods such as electric lamps, shades, bulbs holders, sockets, ceiling fans flexible and lead cover wires, motor accessories such as hoses, pumps, plugs, carburators, valves, spare parts of several makers of cars, machinery for workshop, such as lathe drilling machines, tables vices, table, chairs, cupboards, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst. at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
On account of the Underwriters.—
One case leather Laces, damaged by sea water.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 chestnut water mare, believed sound, quiet in saddle.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, with a bay Arab horse and a set of harness.
Lady's and Gentleman's saddles and sets of harness.
1 10-12 H. P. 2 cylinder Richard Brasier 3 seated motor car, latest Torpedo body, built by Hylands, new W. I. P. carburattors, Bosch magneto, built to order, almost as good as new.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, above Messrs. Osler and Co., and next to King, King and Co., (First Floor), very valuable and handsome artistic made to order teak and blackwood and English chippandale household furniture by Robert, Breslauer and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, small and large crockery stands, drawing room sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, fancy ornaments, valuable large old China vases and jars, Bohimian glass vases, one large partition screen, electric fans, Singer sewing machine, Chinese carved pedestals, bronze and parian figures, rich carpets, oil paintings and oleographs, teak and blackwood single and double bedsteads, large mirror and penal door wardrobe (zoonda cupboard), dressing and wash-hand tables, made to order, season wood chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, marble top tables, one iron safe by George Price, in good order, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, cane furniture, table, hanging and hall lamps, meatsafes, ice-box, alluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of N. M. MARSHALL, Esq., changing his residence and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th December, 1913.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain A. W. Wright, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon *viâ* Karachi with a cargo of petrolium.

The steamer Varilefis Canstantino— — tons, Captain Glantylis, arrived in harbour on Friday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Norlolk, 2,506 tons, Captain D. Buckley, will sail to-day for Garston with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Indo Maru, 3,972 tons, Captain K. Kamego, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall 3,436 tons, Captain J. M. Main, will, sail to-day for Genoa via Karachi, with the same cottom and a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer St. Fillans, 2,307 tons, Captain R. Sutherland, will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Alberts Troves, 2,446 tons, Captain A. Questa, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Comdr Hill..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge...Com dr...Hamilton ...RIM

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 19.

Alfeld .....3479 Fisher .....T M & Co
Albert Troves...2445 Questa .....T M & Co
Atlia.....2055 Bestali .....Sydney...13-12...
A L S N Co
Bismoor.....3403 Blakuf..... .....
Baron Ardrossan...2771 Reid .....K N & Co
Beme.....1899 Wright .. Shaw Wallace & Co
Chilhill.....3103 Moodee ...W & A G & Co
Don of Ogil.....3816 Jarvis.....T M & Co
Hominco .....994 Fanning...T Morrison & C
India .....4198 Talbot.....P & O Co
Inverness.....2410 Venus .....W & A G & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah...Jed .. T M & C
Kanclor .....1865 S Smith...Jeddah ...W M K
Kamara.....504 King .. ..M M Co
Navarino.....3310 Semple ...W & A G & Co
Ormidale .....2305 Thomson ...W & A G & C
Pandora ... ...2126 Han'cock ... ...M M & C
Palamcotta.....2107 Elton .....M M Co
Rabenfels...2892 Soni .....W & A G & C
Sohedar... ...3047 Crebbin ... ...T M & Co
Sangola .....2349 Webber ....M M & Co
Vasilefis Constantino...Glentyles... .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	...Hull	...21-12	J Finlay & Co
B City of Norwich		McMillan	...41-17	Calcutta ...22-12	...K N & Co
C&R Ockenfels	3542	Deador	...Hamburg	 20-12	...W & A G & Co
D&E Seistan	2711	Forbes	.....	M M & Co	
D&E Norfolk	2526	Buckley	..Genoa	20 12	W & A G & Co
F Calabo	3890	Ross	...Antwerp	3-1-14 ..	M M & Co
K Orangemoor	2576	Moffett	.....Antwerp	... 21-12	...W & A G & Co
M Spitafel	3643	Kripp'ner	... Hull	...N F ..	W & A G Co
N St Fillans	2307	Sutherland	..Genoa	22-12	D Nanji & Sons
P Queen Eugene	2800	Legg	...B'more	...26-12	J F & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Adamstorm ...3154 Hogtorn ...Calcutta... 20-12 ...W & A G & Co
2 Konig ...3072 Caltzau...Durban ...19-13 A N & Co
3 Imani .....2979 Lyons ...Genoa...27-12... K N & Co
4 Athamas . 2476 Zarlies ..Hull ..27-12 .... T M & Co
5 Garryvale . 2455 McClore .....Mid'bro ... 23-12 ..W & A G & Co
6 Tranteofels...3929 Metzs...Hamburg 24-12 ...W & A G & Co
7 Beaufels...3588 Gitman...Karachi ... ... 20-12...W & A G & Co
8 Semiramis .... 2553 Pavisich ...Trieste ... 1-14 A L S N Co
H W P D
Bahadur.....879 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Irrawadi.....Goolan...Mlore ...22-12 ..... Bo S N Co
Ponnai... . 552 Dawood .....Bo S N Co
Satrunjee...547 Hoosein..Repairing..Bo S N Co
Sarnavati.....443 Ebram ...Repg ...Bo S N Co
H W V D
Dwarka .....759 Moxon .....H M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Varilefis Constantino ... Beme	Glantylis... Wright	Barry Nov. 11 Rangoon Dec 4

DEPARTURES.

Dep.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
19	Kwaikrk..... Zoroastrian...	Lawson..... Osborne ...	Singapore Calcutta

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Friday :—

Steamer Indo Maru, Komagiro, for Kobe &c
" Trafford Hall, Main, for Genoa.
" St. Fidans, Sutherland, for Hull &c
" Alberts Troves, Questa, for Calcutta
" Norfolk, Buckley, for Garston.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Bankura, (to arrive) for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Vasilefis, Constantino, for Port Said.
Steamer Cressington Court, (to arrive) for New York.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer" Calna, left Suez on the morning of December 18. The same Co's steamer Chrysaora, passed Lisbon on the evening of December 17. The same Co's steamer "Cawnpore" left Port Said on the afternoon of Dec. 18. The same Co's steamer "Chantala", left Gibraltar on the morning of Dec. 18.

The Elderman Line steamer " City of York", Homeward bound, sailed from Port Said on the afternoon of Dec. 16.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 19.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 case teakwood furniture, Mackenzie's Saw Mills; 30 bales cotton and woollen cutting, 10 bales hemp, M Somji; 10 casks chutney, H Mancherji; 16 bales sheep and goat skins, H A Oomer and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Persia s—250 tons manganesecre, K Reeve and Co.
St Fillans s—12 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—5 packages, woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR HULL.

Spitzfels s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, M Valabhdas; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, M B Kaisha.
Rinaldo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.
Athamas s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, 146 cwts casterseed, G Bhimji; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK

Seisten s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trantenfels s—510 cwts turmeric, 204 cwts apricot seed, 200 cwts cashewnuts 2 pots rosa oil, R Givandas and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, M Somji.
Ockenfels s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Orangemoor s—26,562 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Vasilefs constantinos s—20,000 cwts linseed, 58,986 cwts groundnuts, 17,997 cwts teelseed, 2,580 cwts casterseed Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Semiramis s—330 bales cotton, B Blaschcck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cressington Court s—504 cwts gum kadaya, 10 cwts cardamourseed, M Jaferbhoy; 90 bales gunnywrappers, 160 bales cottonwaste, 50 cwts buffalo pickers, Soloman Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Cressington Court s—400 cases goat skins, C J Mathews and Co; 65 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros; 1,500 casks, 70 bales goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—1,500 bales cotton twist, S. J. David and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Indo Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Indo Maru s—138 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indo Maru s—581 cwts shorkfins flesh, A Chogla and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 19.

Steamer "Beme," from Rangoon via Karachi ; Agents, Shaw Wallace and Co.—3,85,700, gallons 1,983 cases kerosine oil ; 500 drums petrol, 359 casks lubricating oil.
Steamer Baron Ardrossan from Calcutta ; Agents, K Nixon and Co.—6710 tons coal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides at Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime ; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat ...	20	m 3 53	27 7
		4 34 a	25 2
Sun... ..	21	m 4 47	27 0
		5 54 a	25 4
Mon ...	22	m 5 49	26 6
		7 20 a	26 11
Tues ...	23	m 6 53	25 2
		8 32 a	27 0

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat	20	m 10 28	18 9
		10 1 a	19 6
Sun	21	m 11 37	18 2
		11 27 a	20 6
Mon.....	22	0 41 a	17 5
Tues ...	23	m 0 54	20 11
		1 37 a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
20 (Saturday)	do 7h. 6m.	do 6h. 6m.
21 (Sunday)	do 7h. 7m.	do 6h. 6m.
22 (Monday)	do 7h. 7m.	do 6h. 6m.
23 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 7m.	do 6h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Dec. 20th, 9h 45-6m. p.m. ; New Moon, 27th, 8h 28-7m. p.m. ; First Quarter, Jan. 4th, 6h. 39 1m. p.m ; Full Moon, 12th, 10h 39-0m.a.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	24-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do, for Calcutta.		*
do, do, for Madras ..		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is ignalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2ndand 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—The transport "Dongola" left Karachi at ten o'clock yesterday. Radio messages will beaccepted up to 6 a.m. of Dec. 21.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplementary mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, pers. s. "Konig," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. R. M. Thomasos, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn, S. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March.....Cadiz .....Valverde
Overture ...Bianzi ....Wagner
Valse .....Parisienne .....Ganne
Selection ...The Marriage Market .....Jacobi
Dance Ancient .....La Reine .....Melville
Suite ..... 3 Light Pieces .....Fletcher
Characteristique .....On the Road to Zig-a-Zig .....Finck

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....A Bunch of Roses ..R. Chapi
Valse .....The Sunshine Girl...Rubens
Grand Selection .....Cavalleria Rusticana..Mascagni
Indian Romance .....Hobomoko .....Reeves
Melodie .....Un pen d'amour .....Silesu
Selection.....The Merry Widow ...Lehar
Two-Step ...Mr. Jollyboy .....R. Fenso

VICTORIA GARDENS : BAND CONCERT.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. I. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maldiggiani, bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), on Sunday —

March .....H. M. S. Camperdown...Pirole
Overture ...Sun, Light and Shade ..Parker
Valse ... ...Time to Love ... ...Carabine
Selection ...Little Christopher Columbus ....Caryll
Serenade ...La Paloma (by request) ....Yradier
Interlude ...Ratchee Mee ....Raymond
Selection ... The Pink Lady ....Caryll
One-Step ...Bitchy Koo..... .....Pother

DOMESTIC SQUABBLE.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HUSBAND.

Early yesterday a Mohamedan woman named Ashabai, residing at Ripon-road, was admitted into the Sir J. J. Hospital, suffering from wounds caused by stabs with a knife on her back alleged to have been inflicted by her husband, Gulam Husein Haji Dillah.

The Nagpada police received information of the incident at 5-30. a.m. She was taken to the hospital by her brother-in-law. It was found that her condition was precarious and information was communicated to Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate. He proceeded to the hospital and recorded the dying declaration of the wounded woman.

She said she married Gulam Husein about a month ago, but owingto his strange behaviour left the house returning a couple of days ago. Yesterday morning, at about 3 she heard her husband sharpening a knife, and immediately he sat on her chest and tried to cut her nose. She attempted to catch hold of his hands, and in doing so, received a cut on her hands. The husband then stabbed her in the back and ran away.

Gulam Husein is still at large.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

The Surgeon-Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, will be glad to receive any presents of fruit, cake, wine, game, toys and books, etc., for the patients and children in St. George's Hospital during the Christmas season.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE AFTER-TREATMENT OF MALARIA.

Sir Ronald Ross's statement in his great book, "In India alone malaria has been officially estimated to kill every year on the average 1,130,000 persons," brings home to everyone the appalling danger of the disease.

While quinine is the curative agent universally employed, it does not overcome the conditions the germs set up. To do this the blood-forming organs must be stimulated, the physical strength restored, and the nervous system revitalised. For these purposes, a physician writes: "Sanatogen's invigorating and vitalising effect cannot be equalled by any drug or system of treatment yet available for this disease."

How it affects the blood is shown by a malaria case reported in "The Medical Press and Circular," in which, in a fortnight, it caused an increase of 500,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre in the blood and 4½ per cent. of hæmoglobin.

Sanatogen's value in the cachexia of malaria has been emphatically endorsed by many physicians in "The Indian Medical Gazette." Doctors universally prescribe it to overcome the effects of malaria and prevent its recurrence by building up the system to resist an attack.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, December 19, 1913.

333 Parade.—Saturday 20th instant, Nos. 1 & 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instructions in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Caps.

334 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Corps on Sunday next the 21st inst, for Class Firing; It is hoped that as many members as possible will turn out and complete their Class Firing.

Spare Rifles will be issued on the Range.

1st Train leaves as under:—

Colaba at 5-55 a.m.

Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

Members may leave Bombay by any train provided they arrive at Ghat Kopar by 10-30 a.m.

(Sd). E. P CUDLIP, Captain, R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding.

Bombay, December 20 1913.

1393. The last Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 22nd instant, at 7 p.m.

1394. Bugle Practice.—There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 22nd instant, at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1395. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 23rd inst, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

1L. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. E. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 23rd instant, at 6-45 p.m.

1396. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held on Monday the 5th January 1914 at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

1397. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

1398. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—Members firing parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"G" Coy. to-day Saturday the 20th instant (Afternoon Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-50 p.m.)

"F" Coy. on Sunday the 21st instant.

"A" Coy. on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

1399. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work from the 24th December 1913 to 2nd January 1914, both days inclusive on account of Xmas and New Year's holidays.

1400. Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday the 22nd instant at 7-30 a. m.

1401. Roll Books.—All Company parade Roll Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Adjutant, B.V.R.

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will take place on the Cooperage on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of January 1914. A Cup will be given for the Volunteer Championship of Bombay. Entries close on 1st of January 1914, programme can be seen at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, December 20 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "C" Troop for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station to-day Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p.m., and Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.

(Signed) D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The monthly statement of earnings for November 1913.

—	Earnings for November 1913.	Increase or decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction..	2,23,819	+ 5,192	+2·37
* Electric Supply ...	98,124	+ 7,075	+7·77
Total.....	3,21,943	+ 12,267	+3·96
	Total earnings from January 1913.	Increase over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction..	23,19,197	+ 1,32,906	+5 69
* Electric Supply ...	10,43,107	+ 2,22,257	+26·97
Total.....	33,63,34	+ 3,45,168	+11·42

* exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN SOUTH-EAST MADRAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Dec. 19.

Rainfall has commenced in Baluchistan, but the amounts so far reported are very small. The north-east monsoon continues to give rain on the South-east Madras Coast.

Forecast :—Some light showers in North-west India and no large change in the south of the Peninsula.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Rushire (18th)...	69·8	58·5	0·42	6·15
Jask ...	78·3	65·3	0·01	0·78
Muskat (18th)...	75 8	70·1	...	0.00
Multan ...	72·3	46·0	...	0·08
Rawalpindi ...	66·9	38·1	...	?
Lahore ...	69·9	43·2	...	0·37
Sirsa ...	68·3	42·0	...	0·65
Ambala ...	67·6	39·9	...	0·72
Delhi ...	69·5	47·3	...	0·18
Agra ...	70·5	46·5	...	0·09
Mainpuri ...	69·3	43·6	...	0 26
Jhansi ...	70·6	44·0	...	0·37
Cawnpore ...	71·6	44·5	...	0·02
Allahabad ...	72·3	43·5	...	0 68
Jacobabad ...	74·6	50·3	...	1·30
Karachi ...	76·0	57·5	...	0·17
Ajmer ...	69 6	43·7	...	2·34
Jaipur ...	73 2	44·6	...	0·86
Kotah ...	74·6	49·6	...	1·03
Bhuj ...	80·0	47·5	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	79 8	57·2	...	0
Veraval ...	82·1	59·3	...	0
Rajkot ...	82·1	46·3	...	0
Bhavnagar Para.	80·5	47 3	...	0
Surat ...	85·4	55·1	...	0
Ahmedabad ...	81·1	54·7	...	0
Deesa ...	82·3	44·9	...	0·01
Neemuch ...	72·9	41·0	...	0·04
Indore ...	75·1	42·1	...	0·20
Jubbulpora ...	71·8	39·3	...	0·94
Saugor ...	74·4	49·1	...	0 81
Hoshangabad ...	72·6	43 4	...	0·77
Khandwa ...	77·2	41·1	...	0·00
Akola ...	78·7	43·5	...	0·49
Amraoti ...	77 8	52·4	...	1·31
Nagpur ...	76·6	46·3	...	0·85
Chanda ...	77·5	43·0	...	0·37
Raipur ...	72·7	46·6	...	1·26
BOMBAY ...	85·1	68·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	90·8	68·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·5	72·2	...	...
Karwar ...	88·7	70·5	...	...
Malegaon ...	80 9	44·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	80 6	46·5	...	0·16
Poona ...	81 5	53 8	...	...
Sholapur ...	83·3	58·1	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	83·7	60 3	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	80·3	60·0	...	0·82
Aurangabad ...	79·4	45·0	...	0·00
Nizamsbad (Indur) ...	80·9	46·7	...	0·02
Hyderabad ...	82·4	57·7	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	92·3	73·8	...	0·98
Calicut ...	87·3	75·6	...	4·67
Cochin ...	88·7	73·7	0·07	4·48
Colombo ...	83·5	70 0	...	26·72
Masulipatam ...	83 4	67·1	0·00	0·00
Bellary ...	84·2	66·1	...	0·04
Cuddapah ...	82·3	68·4	...	3 09
Madras ...	81·3	74·1	0·70	26·66
Bangalore ...	79 3	63 9	...	0·30
Coimbatore ...	79·1	65·5	0·01	4,51
Trichinopoly ...	78·1	71·3	0·76	9·72
Negapatam ...	80·3	74·5	0·05	52·16

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th December giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north and drier at Multan. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Maximum temperature is generally in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal in the southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture generally. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in east Rajputana. In upper Sind, day temperature is in defect and night temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in West Central India. Maximum temperature is below normal in West Central India and at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para ; minimum temperature is in defect at nearly all stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature continues below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Local rain has again fallen in south-east Madras. Seas have gone down on the south Coromandel coast and conditions are becoming settled in the south of the Bay of Bengal. Cloud has decreased in the Punjab but increased in upper Sind.

Local rain is likely on the south Coromandel coast and some showers in the adjacent districts inland.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 90 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 19th December, 1913, was 30·162 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

4th Sunday in Advent.

21st December, 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral—Woodward in E. flat. Hymns 48, 52, 322, 272. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A.—Hymns 202, 356, 49. Collections for St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a.m, Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Evensong and Sermon.—Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Marathi Service, 9 a.m ; Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain, Rev. J. Aikman Wilson. 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Choral) ; 11 a.m. Matins ; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p m. Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort. Chaplain, Rev. W. Thomson, M.A. United Morning Service, 9-30 a. m., Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.; Evening Service at 6-30 p.m., Paraphrase 39, and Hymns 25, 205 and 35.—Christmas Day, 25th December. Service at 11 a.m., Collection for the poor, Paraphrase 37, Hymns 28, 30 and 36.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m., Young People's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

"S. Steohen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Holy Communion and Sermon at 11 a.m. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach. Evensong and Sermon at 6 30 p. m. Rev. Arthur French of the S. P. G. will preach. Collection for the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass. 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. R. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur, Chaplain, Rev. Daniel Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Saundays 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Jose, h's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays. 8 a. m., Mass and Serm

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, Dec. 18. Bombay, Dec. 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	71 5-16		1-8
2 do. Rentes	84 1-4	ex.	div.
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	85 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities... ...	64	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 11-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' bacce. ...	26 11-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	57 3-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·32	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·49 1-2	01	
do. do. New York	4·85 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight ...	4 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	4 3-8	1-8	

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 32 days sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-8d unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Steady—Firm.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 15,000.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi this morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion ...£35,400,000 Dec. £1,200,000
Public Deposits £ 8 000,0 0 Inc. £ 100,000
Other Dep sits ...£37,500,000 Dec. £2,500,000
Govt. Securities...£ 293,000 Unchanged
Other Securities...£27,000,000 Dec. £ 800,000
Notes and C 4...£25,100,000 Dec. £1,400,000

The Bank Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

"Indian Council's" purchased £ 10,000 bar from Egypt 23th December.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—
Spot ... Fair demand. Unchanged.
Futures ... Quiet. Steady.
Manchester ... Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 34,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·13 unchgd
Egyptian F. F. Brown ... 9·55 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 79 —01	6·80 —01	6 82 —01
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6 84 —01	6 83 unchgd	6 82 —01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept. Sept.-Oct.
6 86 unchgd	6 77 unchgd	6 64 unchgd 6 43 unchgd

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·57 May 12·57.
New York official noon call March 12·55 May 12·55.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·28 May 12·97.

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	46,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	49,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	9,000
Exports to Continent ...	15,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·90 unchgd
Futures—Month of March	12·59 +03
Futures—Month of May	12·90 +05

Advanced on bull support and short covering and on foreign buying slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot cotton ...13 unchgd
Futures month of March ...12·94 +6
Futures month of May ...13 04 +07
Tone of Spot Cotton ...steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Quiet

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged
Barletta Rosso ... .

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian ... .
Victorian ...35 3-4 Jan.-Feb. Sellers.
New South Wales ... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship .. 53 1-2 + 1-4
Do. Months— ...Mar.-Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—...Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, do p. c. ex-ship ...55 unchgd
Do. Months March-April. May
Do. Name of Ports Antwerp. Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 7-8—3-8
Do Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Hamburg. Done.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk. Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ...46 6+3d.
Do. Months ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers. Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 43 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp. Value. Quiet.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 66-12-6—7-1-0 Dec.-Jan.—Hail—Nearest value—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...9 1-2unchgd

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 1+1-4d.
Dec.-Jan.—Value—Quiet but firm.

METALS.—
Standard Copper C M B...£64 10s—7-8
Copper Braziers ...£80 7-2—1-2
Yellow Metal ...6 7-8d.

FREIGHTS.—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—12s—Value.

SUGAR.—
German granulated sugar C & F India bags..12 3 3-4—3-4d
Do. Months of Shipments ..Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Tendency in buyers' favor.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Practically nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...8 10 3-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
9 4 unchgd—May—Sellers
Tone—Quiet—Less offering
E A R & similar Crystals C & F India ...13 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta ...10 10 1-2—1 1-2
C and F Bombay Jan ...10 9 unchgd
Month of Shipments—Value—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. Dec. 19th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs		
6 Boxes Bulln	393600	London	Chartered Bank
4 Parcels Silver	46	do	Yokohama Bank
23 Boxes Bulln	1413120	do	National Bank
Sovns ...	15000	do	do
2 Boxes Sovns	150000	Aden	do
4 Boxes Bulln	172800	London	Mercantile Bank
1 Boxes Bulln	375000	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORT OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th Dec. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	33	30,651
B. B. and C. I. Ry ..	29	34,714

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „	31st Oct.	5 „
Bank of Mad. „ „	1st Oct.	6 „

EXCHANGE:—

The market is quiet and unchanged with little business doing.
We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s 4 1-16d
Demand draft Mail	...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight	...1s 4 3-8d to 11-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s 4 5-16d Mar.
Do France Ready.	172
Do. Marks „	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...142 1-4
Shanghai „	...192 1-2
Japan „	...147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95-5-8 for Cash and the Settlement and closes 1-16 higher for Cash. A moderate business has been done.
We quote—
Cash ...Rs. 95 11 0
1st Settlement ...Rs. 95 10 0

BULLION:—

There was no change in the London market for bar silver, rates remaining at 26-11-16 both for ready and forward The local market opened steadier and has improved during the day, closing as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0 6
Australian Gold	... „	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	... „	68	2 0
1st Settlement	... „	67	15 0
2nd Settlement	... „	67	13 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	... „	77	8 0
1st Settlement	... „	77	5 0
2nd Settlement	... „	77	3 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs allotments were made of 7·60 lakhs bills and 66·00 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. respectively tenders receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 88·50 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 28th November and arrived to-day with the mail of the 5th, December brings £190,000 Silver and £160,000 bar gold for Bombay; as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	20,000
Bombay ...	... „	5,05,000
Madras ...	... „	1,90,000
Total...	„	7,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 5th December and comes with the mail of the 12th December brings £80,000 Silver £170,000 bar gold and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	2,20,000
Bombay ...	... „	10,000
Madras ...	... „	40,000
Total...	„	2,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 12th December and comes with the mail of the 19th December brings £ 10,000 Silver £180,000 bar gold and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	4,00,000
Bombay ...	... „	6 0,000
Madras ...	... „	3,00,000
Total...	„	7,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	6,73,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	3,303,000
Sundries ...	76,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	12,73,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	5,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	1,29,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	40,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	5,69,000
Bullion	.....	24,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	3,28,000
Sundries	10,000	.....
Cash	...	18,01,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913.	Bales 1912.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	45,712	42,136	+ 2,576
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 18th Dec. ...	718,295	372,007	+346289
Shipments for the week ...	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	17,181	8,765	8,416
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	19,259	19,662	297
Total ...	37,040	28,327	8,713
Total Shipment from 1st Sep to 17th Dec			
Europe... ...	262,362	71,520	+190842
China ...	7,472	1,034	+ 6,438
Japan ...	150,448	55,478	+ 94,970
Coast Ports ...	5,190	5,253	— 63
Total	425,452	31,285	+292167
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	253	1,048	+ 8,265
	25,447	181	+ 25,266

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept to 22nd Nov 1913 3,959 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept to 13th Dec. 1913 2,943 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 18th Dec., 1913 ...	718,295
	1,343,295
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913 to 11th Dec., 1913 ...	425,472
	917,844
Less Afloat	34,700
	884,144
Less Estimated mill consumption	329,000
	555,144
Less up-country by rail ...	6,901
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 19th Dec. 1913 ...	548,243
Difference since last week ...	+29,697

Receipts of various growths of Cotton a Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	26,076	107,230	47,224
Central India.	4 722	14,816	255
Barsee and Nagur ...	7,633	28,495	12,025
Berar ...	15,972	84,548	48,585
Central Provinces ...	8,697	46,091	17,993
Total Comras	57,105	281,180	126,029
Dholleras ...	5,840	21,995	8,518
Broach ...	... ..	1,648	5
Ompta and Dharwar ...	590	44,454	12,199
Westerns ...	432	15,179	24 426
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	23,709	317,180	167,301
Bengals (Bajputana) ...	3,559	18,787	6,780
Sind ...	3,477	11,871	10,947
Persian ...	.....	134	675
American ...	.....	2,180	13,957
Egyptian ...	.....	437	663
Other sorts...	.....	251	507
Total ...	94,712	718,296	3,72,007

a Or 1,791 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Although fluctuations have occurred in the home markets since last Friday, there has been a distinctly easier tendency, and prices have given way all round. It is difficult to understand the cause of the decline, as there is nothing in the statistical position of cotton to warrant a drop in prices. The trade demand is slack at the moment, but spinners have been buying freely before, and the fall will no doubt lead to fresh purchases as soon as the holidays are over. In the meanweile we do not anticipate a further material decline though we may see somewhat easier markets, as a holiday feeling is not conducive to business. There is moreover little speculative buying, but easier prices may soon turn a bear market to a ball one, and we have no reason to alter our opinion that we shall see considerably higher values before the season is over.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar.	12·97	12·59	—·38
„ May.	12 90	12·60	—·30
Spot	13·40	12·90	—·50
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar.	13·19	12·94	—·25
„ May.	13·25	13·04	—·14
Spot	13 1-8	13	—1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb.-Mar.	6·92	6·82	—·10
„ Apl.-May.	6·93	6·83	—·10
Spot	7·24	7·10	—·11

The position of the local market is difficult to that of the home markets, and rates here have declined sharply owing to a lack of buying power, and to a free offerings export houses. The former is no doubt considerable accentuated by the financial depression while the latter is due to the command of the up country markets held by export firms. A certain amount of business has been done in Oomras and Khandeish, mills and the bazaar being the buyers. There is also some enquiry for contracts by up-country dealers through Commission houses, as present prices are considered cheap. Since Saturday last fine Khamgaon Akola January has declined Rs. 17, white high grade Oomras are about Rs. 10 lower. Bengals have dropped about Rs. 11, and Broach about Rs. 10. The lowest prices touched during the week were about Rs. 4 below the above. The tone of the market has been steadier since yesterday.

Ready cotton has declined in sympathy with the drop in contract rates. There has been a moderate enquiry by mills, and shippers have also been in the market, Prices are Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 lower on the week. Bengals have moved more freely than other styles, but the daily turn over is comparatively small as many of the leading export houses are filling their requirements up country.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND CO.:—Liverpool:—"Good spot demand continues in consequence of Manchester reports received better."

New York:—"Market very steady on local shorts covering."

The Liverpool market will be closed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next week for holidays. The New York market will be closed on Thursday only.

GRUNING AND CO.:—"As the market is depressed it is probably a good time to buy. South offering very little."

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—"A. B. reports linters till 1st December 289,118 bales."

CHARLES WILLIAMS:—"Bears covering short sales. Holders are not pressing sales. Think we shall be firmer before ginners."

DICK BROTHERS:—(New York.) "We have an unfavourable opinion of the market. Bulls selling out their purchases. Feeling here is very bearish."

PRIVATE:—"Ginners expected between 12,750,000 and 12,800,000 bales."

LATER.

The market has again given way during the day owing to a poor demand. Good Broach opened at Rs. 305 and closes at Rs. 303

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	314	Mar.
Good do do ...	303	„
Fine M. G., Wardha Hinganghat ...	287-3	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	284	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	274	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P.	269	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	259	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	261-2	„
„ „ Khandeish ...	238	„
F. G. „ Khandeish ...	228	„
Fine „ Muthia ...	237	„
„ „ Bengal ...	223	Dec.
„ „ do ...	224	Jan.
F. G. Bengal ...	220	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone	... Quiet
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 40,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 81 +02	6·82 +02	6 84 +02
March-April	April-May	May-June
6·86 +02	6·85 +02	6 84 +02
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
6·82 +02	6·79 +02	6·67 +03

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady and the following business has been reported during the week:—

HULL:—2,000 tons December at 13s. 6d. light seeds. 15,000 tons January at 13s. 6d., and later in the week at 13s. 3,250 tons February at 13s.; and 2,200 tons March at the same rate.

HAVRE:—1,625 tons January at 15s. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton.

GENOA:—500 tons March and 500 tons April at 14s, 6d. light seeds, 15s. 6d seeds cotton.

DUNKIRK:—200 tons cotton December at 16s. 500 ton March and 500 tons April at 13s. 6d. light seeds, 15s. 6d. seeds cotton.

ANTWERP:—500 tons January at 13s. light seeds 15s. seeds cotton.

LIVERPOOL—MARSEILLES:—1,000 tons at 14s. light seeds, 15s. seeds cotton, 15s. 6d. wheat.

Fixtures:—The following are reported:—

S. S. "Thornbiek":—January, for two p p. at 18s: 9d. D. W. basis.

S. S. "Laconia":—January, for Antwerp via Hull at 18s. 3d. D. W. basis.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	7,72,586	6,385,382
Linseed	4,537,685	3,924,015
Rape, Rai ...	1,091,394	1,171,819
Gingellyseed ...	2,100,716	1,026,781
Poppyseed	406,180	338,471
Groundnuts ...	1,171,116	973,706
Castorseed ...	2,140,136	1,554,444
Rice.....	4,740,254	3,928,005
Myrabollams ..	615,528	821,005
Cottonseed.....	4,355,845	2,771,279
Mowrseed.....	634,762	236,512
Gram	962,825	1,844,471
Jowar.....	861,899	1,088,818
Maize	10,150	398, 22
Barley.....	241,937	*314,285

* Since 1st July, 1913.

LINSEED:—

The market continued firm during the early part of the week and prices advanced to Rs. 9-5-0 R. T. for May delivery. The home markets also continued to advance steadily. Later on an easier tone prevailed at home, which was reflected on rates here, and at the close prices are about five annas down from the highest of the week. The market closes quiet but steady. A fair business has been done during the week.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 12	0 B.T.
December ...	„ 8 5	0 R.T.
May. ...	„ 9 0	6 ...

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady and prices are almost unchanged. There is little doing.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May	9 0 3	R. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 12 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	9 0 0	...

WHEAT:—

We have little change to report in this market. Prices for ready are easier but New Crop keeps fairly steady. Crop prospects in India are fair.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready White Pisi 85 p. c.	5 7 0	R. T.
White Delhi, May ...	5 12 6	... R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 58 0 0
Mimbara	„ 59 0 0
Black Kutni	„ 48 0 0
Red Khandwa	„ 52 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	„ 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

The market is quiet and unchanged.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 10 12 0 B.T.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Quiet. Small business passing.

We quote:—

Bold..	Rs. 48 0 0
Small..	„ 47 0 0

CASTORSEED:—

The market continues steady and unchanged.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready...Rs.	24 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Quiet and unchanged.

We quote:—

Ready.... ...	Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. on yesterday:—

Cotton	94,712	bales.
Wheat	23,436	cwts.
Linseed	23,56	„
Rapeseed	2,076	„
Gingellyseed ...	105,835	„
Poppyseed	162	„
Groundnuts	98,756	„
Castorseed	21,719	„
Rice	102,405	„
Myrabollams... ...	9,173	„
Cottonseed	189,688	„
Mowrseed	5,756	„
Gram	18,009	„
Joowar	10,964	„
Maize	215	„
Barley	4,695	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—The market is dull and inactive.

GREY GOODS:—The market continues dull and there no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market remains very dull.

TURKEY RED PLAINS AND DHOOTIES:—There is very little business doing in the home markets and the tone is quite. The local market is dull and there is no demand at present.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market remains quiet and unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—The market at Home shows some weakness again. Rupee prices have gone easier in sympathy and Buyers are holding off for the present.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been dull during the week with only a small enquiry here and there by local dealers. Exporters are quite out of the market owing to the lack of demand from China.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.		
Snowflake Brand	150°	per case.
American		Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand... ...	150°	
American		„ 5 13 2
Chester Brand	75°	
American		„ 5 2 2
Dove's Imp Brilliant	76°	
Abel A'can		„ 5 0 2
Monkey Brand	125°	
American		„ 4 15 2
Tiger Brand	125°	
American		„ 4 15 2
White Camellia		per 2 tins
Brand in tins	125°	4 6 0
Elephant Brand		per 2 tins
Bulk in tins	125°	4 6 0
Elephant Brand		per 8 l. Imp. gals
Bulk without tins ...	125°	„ 3 12 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins...	125°	„ 4 6 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 8 0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 13 0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair...	4 6 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 7 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4 1 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 9 0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case ...	5 1 0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4 15 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waverlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	5 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 6 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 12 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and rates in many cases have improved during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have kept steady at and about Rs. 1,580; Bank of Indias at Rs. 62 1-2; Eastern Bank at Rs. 73; Central Bank have improved to Rs. 20. In press companies, Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 132 1-2; New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 530; New Mofussils have been put through at Rs. 762 1-2. In railway companies, Tapti Valley have advanced to Rs. 592 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 655; Amritsar Pattis are steady at Rs. 136; Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 128; Sara Sirajganj Railway have changed hands at Rs. 25 1-2 and Mundra Bhou at Rs. 26; Central Provinces at Rs. 113 to Rs. 115 and Guzerat Railways are quiet at Rs. 110. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmahs have jumped up to Rs. 862 1-2; Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 92, Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 225 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 262 1-2; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co., Ltd. ordinary shares have gradually improved from Rs. 195 to Rs. 205 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 171; Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 72 1-2 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 165 and defd: shares have improved to Rs. 132. The Tata Hydro P. Supply Co., Ltd., ordinarys; are quiote at Rs. 960 and preference shares at Rs. 885; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., shares have changed hands at Rs. 800; Shiurajpurs are steady at Rs. 21; Bombay Telephones are quiet at Rs. 73. In the mill companies the closing quotations were as under:—

Ahmedabad advances Rs. 780; Bombay United Rs. 440; Central Indias Rs. 1,830; Crescents Rs. 107 1-2; Currimbhai Rs. 208 3-4; Davids at Rs. 435; Fazalbhai at Rs. 417 1 2; Indore-Malwa at Rs. 135; Finlay at Rs. 305; Swan at Rs. 270; Khatav Makanji Mills at Rs. 1,325; Kohinoors at Rs. 705; Madhavji Dharamsee at Rs. 1,070; New Great Eastern at Rs. 207 1-2; Standards at Rs. 1,110; Swadeshis at Rs. 1,435; and the rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co. write from Manchester, on Thursday, Nov. 27:—

Cotton figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	689,180	821,180
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	502,150	624,980
American deld Spinners for the week...	447,000	447,000
American into sight for the week	676,000	716,000
American into sight for the season.....	6,647,000	6,505,000
Receipts at American ports	4,871,000	4,930,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,028,000	5,296,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,971,000	4,100,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton.....	444,000	424,000
Visible Supply. East indian (Surat)	152,000	61,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green).....	404,000	333,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	157,000	108,000

The prices for Mid. American Current Month during the week are as follows: Nov. 21st 7·10, 22nd 7·08 1-2, 24th 7·03 1-2, 25th 7·04, 26th 7·06 1-2 and 27th at noon 7·02 1-2. Spott Mid-American being quoted Nov. 21st 7·36, 22nd 7·34, 24th 7·28, 25th 7·28, 26th 7·25, and 27th 7·20.

Prices for the raw material have shown an easier tendency during the past week but the reductions have not been very much and have had very little effect upon the market for cloth and yarns. Prices, however, seem not to be of much consequence except so far as they effect the value in the consumers' eyes of the stocks which are at present held at the importing centres. The markets abroad are not yet sufficiently healthy to enable Shippers and Importers to buy with much confidence, and consequently trading keeps on quiet lines. Our market in Manchester is undoubtedly cheaper than it has been for a long time when compared with values quoted for the raw material and considering the high basis that has to be paid for decent qualities, but in spite of this fact, new business of any weight or any business of a speculative nature is left alone and apparently the desire is to see supplies further depleted before operating again.

There is a general dulness in all the Indian markets, and what business is done is done at very low prices which represent cotton on a six-penny level instead of where it is to-day well over sevenpence. Financial difficulties are still causing trouble in India and more failures are reported. For China there are the usual miscellaneous lines with an occasional decent line, but the demand is not general. Some people think that the prospect of a further decrease is not as bright as some of the weaker sellers seem to believe, but of course the essential trouble is found in the languid and indifferent demand for cloth and if this should be removed, things would be altered all round. Better prices would certainly be obtained by manufacturers for cloth even if there was no advance in values of the raw material.

The question of supply seems to be materialising and the opinion is that the crop will be rather larger than at first expected. Mr. Soady, who is a correspondent of Messrs. Neill Bros., has increased his estimate by nearly half a million bales and there have been several estimates made during the week at something over 14,000,000 bales. This revision of ideas has probably been caused by the ginning report published last Friday, which gave the quantity ginned up to Nov. 14th as 10,434,000 bales as compared with 10,291,000 bales a year ago, and 11,312,000 bales two years ago. In the particular period 1,598,000 bales had been ginned which compares with 1,441,000 bales in the corresponding period last year.

The New York Cotton Exchange are making some new arrangements to prevent the "cornering" of cotton and are elaborating plans for the purpose of extending the system of guaranteeing, certificating and examining cotton for future delivery. It has been customary so far to examine such cotton at New York only, and now it is proposed to extend the system to Southern warehouses where cotton is stored and by this means it is believed that corners will be prevented.

For the new St. Paul's Bridge it was proposed at the City Corporation yesterday to offer £300, £200, and £100 for the three best designs by British architects.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Bals
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	256
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	284
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1570
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	59
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1645
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1440
Bank of Rangoon ..	100	100	7 „	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	44
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	...	...	...	...
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	3
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	72
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21

JAFFER JOOSUB'S CASE.

BAIL REFUSED BY MAGISTRATE.

SUBSTANTIAL SECURITY OFFERED.

The matter of the application for the remand of Jaffer Joosub came up for hearing before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday morning.

Mr. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. W. G. Welinker, and Mr. Taleyarkhan instructed by Mr. Mehta of Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsedji and Hiralal, solicitors, appeared for Jaffer Joosub.

On the case being called up, Mr. Welinker said that since his worship passed his order on Thursday evening at half past five, he had been supplied with what had been described as a copy of the complaint which ran as follows :—

"I, Rustomji Dhanjibhai Sethna, official liquidator of the Credit Sank of India, Ltd., having perused the books of account of that company, state that I am informed and have reason to believe and I am advised that Jaffer Joosub, the manager of the said company, has committed criminal breach of trust as a servant, punishable under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he, as such manager, being entrusted with the control of the general business and the dominion over the moneys, the property of the said company, did in violation of the contract expressed or implied which he had made touching the discharge of such trusts (to wit that he would safeguard the interest of the said company to the utmost of his ability, and would, subject to the control of the directors, lend the moneys of the said company only to persons who, in his belief, had deposited sufficient security or had sufficient means for the repayment of the same, and with intent to cause wrongful gain to certain persons or to cause wrongful loss to the said company dishonestly used or disposed of some of the moneys, the property of the said company."

COMPLAINT OF VAGUENESS.

Mr. Welinker said that his worship would agree with him that if that complaint had any characteristic it was that it was vague. There was no mention made as to the manner in which Jaffer committed the criminal breach of trust; as, to whom and to what extent the monies had been advanced. Stripped of all legal phraseology, the charge appeared to be that Jaffer Joosub as manager of the bank advanced moneys to various persons on insufficient security. As regards this, it was necessary so state and it would be a mitted by Mr. Nicholson that Jaffer became manager in March 1910. Prior to that there was a paper showing the opinion of Mr. Inverarity written on March 22, 1910, that the bank could advance monies on its own shares. Mr. Welinker here quoted the case of Dowie vs. Corrie, House of Lords, 618.

He then said that the original of this was in the possession of the official liquidator. On this opinion and believing that this opinion was true, Jaffer advanced monies on the bank's own shares and other shares and on bills drawn by various persons.

Mr. Welinker explained the position thus. A sub-committee was appointed by the directors. This sub-committee recommended these identical loans and the board of directors passed and sanctioned all these loans. So the loans were advanced under the orders of the board of directors on the recommendation of the sub-committee. Not a penny of these loans were made either to the accused or to any other person jointly with him. It would also be conceived that these loans were secured by shares of the Credit Bank and other shares and bills of the borrowers or payees. He said it was not illegal for the bank to advance monies on the security of its shares.

The Magistrate :—What was the value of the shares?

Mr. Welinker said that the market value of the Credit Bank shares in March 1910 was Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 and Rs. 13, only ten rupees being paid on the shares. On the day the ank was closed its shares were quoted in the market at Rs. 11 or 12. So that his contention was that it was not criminally dishonest to advance monies on these shares.

Counsel then said that he was afraid he could not say any more on this general charge in applying for bail, but he said he relied on section 479 of the Criminal Procedure Code and said that his worship could grant bail if it was made to appear that there was reason to believe that the accused had not committed the offence. The presumption of an accused's innocence was he basis of criminal justice. The fact that the police had arrested a person did not displace that presumption. There was at any rate *prima facie* sufficient ground to believe that at the time the loans were granted on the security of the Credit Bank shares, these were quoted at a premium of one or two rupees. And he had the authority of the opinion of Mr. Inverarity which was dated March 22, 1910.

MR. INVERARITY'S OPINION.

The Magistrate :—Where is that paper?

Mr. Welinker:—It is with Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Nicholson said he had not got it.

Mr. Welinker said that it was taken from the accused by the official liquidator, and that it was the property of the accused.

Mr. Nicholson:—No, it is the property of the bank.

Mr. Welinker:—It is the accused's Jaffer paid for it.

The Magistrate enquired if all the seventy or eighty thousand rupees mentioned had been advanced in this way.

Mr. Welinker :—There is not a word of the eighty thousand in the application.

The Magistrate:—Something was said yesterday about it.

Mr. Welinker :—Yesterday Mr. Sullivan mentioned the eighty thousand, but there is nothing about it in the so-called copy of the information.

Mr. Nicholson :—That was the information that was applied for.

Mr. Welinker in submitting the objects of bail saidthat it was in the words of Lord Russell of Killowen not punitive, but was for the purpose of securing the attendance of the accused. In this particular case the conduct of Jaffer Joosub had shown that whatever his faults were, it was not one of his faults to turn his back to the face of his accusers. For, since the closing of the bank on October 2, several months had elapsed. But all this time he had faced the most stringent cross-examination before the learned judge who held the examination under the Indian Companies Act There was therefore no question of the accused running away. If he had any intention of doing so he could have laid some thousands of miles between him and this country by this time.

HEAVY BAIL OFFERED.

As regards security, counsel said that if it was a matter of eighty or ninety thousand, he was prepared to give security for a lakh of rupees.

The next question was if the accused was released on bail whether he would prejudice the the prosecution. There was no question of tampering with the evidence : there could not be such a question. Since October 2, the account books of the bank and all the papers of the accused that were in the bank have been taken possession of by the official liquidator. And whatever other papers there were in the house of the accused, which would be useful for the prosecution, had been taken possession of by the police, after the arrest of the accused. Was there any other prejudice likely to be caused by the release of the accused on bail? On Thursday Mr. Sullivan, when he applied for a remand, said that his instructions were not to ask for the assistance of the accused, the inference was that the police did not want him.

Looking at the other side of the shield—the defence of the accused—all the papers were in the hands of the official liquidator. They had often asked the official liquidator to allow him to inspect the books but this was flatly refused. Unless he was on bail he would not be able to give instructions to his solicitors for his defence.

Then there was one more point he might urge. He was told that on the previous day more than one information was presented to his worship and his worship had not issued process in those cases. The inference was that his worship was not satisfied with the materials placed before him. It was rather curious that after these informations had been filed in the court another information was suddenly given to the police and that the police should have acted on that. For these reasons he asked his worship to grant bail.

Counsel continuing said that it might be urged that it was a serious offence, that is was an offence against the public of Bombay. Considering the vagueness of the offence, he had made some defence, although not a very good defence, which he was not able to do unless particular acts were mentioned. He appealed to his Worship to grant the accused bail so that he might give instruction to his solicitors and quoted the words of Mr. Justice Parsons, who said that the court must not do harm to an accused.

BAIL OPPOSED.

Mr. Nicholson on behalf of the prosecution, said that his learned friend in making his application had made statements assuming that they were facts. He did not concede many of the suggestions made by Mr. Welinker. On the contrary several of the loans that were made by Jaffer Joosub had been made not merely on the shares, but on plain promissory notes—lakhs of rupees passed to personal friend. It was not for him then to give instances or to open the case for the prosecution, but it was a fact that loans were made by Jaffer Joosub on promissory notes without any security whatever and discounted local bills for lakhs of rupees taking no security from people by whom they were discounted. He could give instances if his Worship desired, but he did not think it was desirable to give the names of people as the police enquiries were still going on.

In one instance between 70 and 80 thousand rupees had been advanced without any security, on a single promissory note. These moneys were not paid over the counter, but were credited in the accounts of the persons for them to draw upon.

He refrained from dealing with the question of money advanced on shares where shareshad been allotted to shareholders and money advanced for their purchase, and the advantage that had been taken of the opinion of Mr. Inverarity. Shares, upon which amounts had been due, had been pledged to the bank and upon these advances had been made to their full market value.

DIRECTORS' CONTROL.

Then it was submitted that Jaffer was subject to the control of the directors. But although he was subject to the control of the directors he was answerable to the bank and to the shareholders and creditors of the bank howmuchsoever responsible the directors may be. How far the directors were responsible was not the question at present. The question was whether he was criminally answerable. He should have informed the directors about the nature of certain transactions which would have prevented them from sanctioning them. He was bound not only implicitly but expressly and by agreement to do that. There the ground of criminal breach of trust was *prima facie* a good one. But he would go further and say that section 479 had been construed by the High Court of Bombay, that bail was not to be granted unless under special circumstances.

Mr. Nicholson said that it would be very undesirable to go into the merits of the case at that stage and he thought that he had said enough to show that there was a *prima facie* case. Moneys had been advanced on mere promissory notes to Jaffer's personal friends. He did not deal with the question of the advance moneys on securities which he said he would mention later on.

The Magistrate enquired whether they had any evidence to substantiate the charge.

Mr. Nicholson said that Inspector Morris, C. I. D., would give an instance that moneys had been advanced on promissory notes.

INSPECTOR MORRIS'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Morris was called into the box and he said that he had gone into certain portions of the account regarding shares. He had not gone into the accounts relating to the promissory notes. He said he found thousands of shares had been allotted to different people and on the same date the allotment was made. loan accounts had been opened with the same persons and transfers made from the loan account to the share account, and these amounts were shown as subscribed capital. He had found evidence of such transactions to the extent of four lakhs in the accounts he had already gone into. These were mere paper transactions. As Inspector Morris could not speak about the promissory notes, Mr. Sullivan was called.

Mr. Sullivan said that he had seen two promisory notes on which large sums of money had been advanced by the accused to certain people without any security. The amounts concerned were about a lakh of rupees. This had occurred in two instances. To the best of his knowledge the sums had fallen due and had not been paid.

Questioned by Mr. Welinker, witness said that he had seen these notes at the Official Assignee's office.

Inspector Morris was recalled and in reply to Mr. Welinker said that he was not prepared to deny that the shares which had been allotted and the value of which was shown as paid by transfer from the loan account, were left with the bank as security for the loan.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DEBTORS.

Mr. Nicholson said that these advances had been made by the accused to persons of insufficient financial position. To the best of his knowledge the moneys were paid to persons to whom they ought not to have been paid. The moneys were not paid and the amounts on the promissory notes were still due. Mr. Nicholson said that the accused was bound by his agreement with the bank signed on April 13, 1911, and read paragraph 6 of it which showed that the accused as manager had the conduct and control of the general business of the bank and he was, therefore, bound to see that the business that was transacted was conducive to the interests of the bank and that it did not injure it.

Mr. Welinker said that in any case all the promissory notes had been signed by not one person but by two. One thing he had to mention was that every loan that had been advanced had been made with the recommendation of the sub-committee and with the sanction of the board of directors.

Mr. Nicholson said that in both instances the signatory on each note was financially unable to meet the claim. It was clear that the loans came before the board of directors for their sanction only after they had been transacted. The minutes showed that they were business transactions and placed before the board for formal approval.

Mr. Welinker said that if his Worship were not inclined to grant bail, the accused might be kept in the custody of the police, so that the accused could go through the books with the police and assist them in explaining matters.

The Magistrate :—Against their wishes?

Mr. Nicholson:—We do not want him

The Magistrate refused bail and fixed the hearing of the case for the 31st instant.

[The text of the Accountants' report on the affairs of the Specie Bank and the proceedings in the High Court on the petition to wind up the bank will be found on pages 11 and 12.]

THE PESHAWAR BANK.

DEPOSITORS TO GET 16 AS. IN THE RUPEE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Dec. 19.

In the matter of the Peshawar Bank liquidation, the provisional official liquidators have submitted their report. The report says that the bank had from the beginning never been a profit-earning institution, and that the complaints that dividends have been paid out of capital and that some directors disposed of shares on the eve of the bank's suspension of payment, specially Hakim Rai, pleader of Gujranwala, who disposed of shares after the bank had suspended payment for some days and when it was virtually insolvent, were well founded. The report also says that profits were shown by the inclusion of large items among the assets under the head of preliminary expenses. The liquidators, however, think that depositors will get sixteen annas in the rupee and some interest too.

It may be remembered that Mr. Kotchin, District Magistrate, in his order fining the directors of this bank for the non-issue of a balance-sheet recommended the prosecution of Hakim Rai, pleader, under the Company's Act.

A SPANIARD IN LONDON.

SEARCH FOR LOVER AND A CHARGE OF THEFT.

A Spanish woman, Birta Potex, who was accused of stealing 19s. 7d. from a Wood Green tradesman, pleaded, at Middlesex Sessions, that she tendered a shilling believing it to be a sovereign. She was found not guilty and discharged.

The accused woman told a remarkable story. Through an interpreter she said she came to England from Madrid. Her fiance, who left her in Madrid, was a musician, and her object in coming to London was to meet him and to be married. When she arrived in London she made inquiries at Victoria for the French quarter, and was directed to Wood Green, to which she went by motor-bus, and had only been there a short time when she was arrested. She said she could hardly speak any English, and did not know the English coinage. When she asked for some sardines she tendered what she thought was a gold coin, and received the change and walked away. She was very surprised when she was arrested. She had not her young man's address.

The interpreter translated everything into French, but in order to test her accuracy Mr. O'Connor, a barrister, asked her several questions in Spanish. She answered fluently in that language.

DEPARTURE.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," DEC. 20.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" sailed today for Marseilles and London with the following passengers :—

Allana, Mr Esmail G
Bennett, Rev Gordon
Binny, Capt A M
Black, Capt W M M
Bon, Major J H R
Boon-Jones, Miss
Cadell, Capt J G
Carter, Mr A D D
Crosier, Mr W
Cuffe, M D'Arcy
Davidson, Lt D B
De Lima, Mrs
Dinshaw, Master D
Dinshaw, Master K
Foster, Capt Arnand and Mrs
Foster, Major J G
Hill, Mr Robert
Hollinshed, Captain J S
Innes Kerr, Mrs M
Kapur, Mr Ishri r C
Lloyd, Mrs C M
Lotz, Mr A
Plowman, Mr
Shipwith, Capt F
Smith, Mr T
Syer, Mr R H
Tosh, Mr
Trench, Mr W L C
Turner Green, Mr W and Mrs
Van Praag, Mr A
Walker, Mr G

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

"PAIN KILLER" IN COURT.

DRUG COPYRIGHT CASE.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman heard a suit filed by Messrs. Davis, Lawrence and Co., of New York, against Messrs. C. C. Marajan and Co., of Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, for an injunction restraining the defendants from selling or exposing for sale bottles of "Pain Curer" similar to the "Pain Killer" sold by the plaintiffs.

The plaint stated that the "Pain Killer" had been in existence for upwards of seventy years and had acquired an extensive reputation, being largely sold in India.

From time to time various unscrupulous persons had tried to get the benefit of the reputation of the plaintiffs' "Pain Killer" by putting on the market fluids of the same colour, put up in bottles got up to imitate the plaintiffs' bottles. The best of such attempts in India had been made by the defendants.

The plaintiffs submitted that the object of the defendants in styling their preparation "Pain Curer" and in exposing the same for sale in smaller bottles to those used by the plaintiffs', and to pass off their goods as those of the plaintiffs. The defendants' "Pain Curer" had been actually sold to purchasers, who asked for the plaintiffs' "Pain Killer," as being the plaintiffs' "Pain Killer." They therefore prayed for an injuction and other reliefs.

The defendants in their statement denied among other things that they had dishonestly or fraudulently put on the market or exposed for sale in Bombay bottles of a fluid of the exact colour of the plaintiffs' "Pain Killer," their preparation being called "Pain Curer." They denied that they had adopted any get-up with the object of imitating the plaintiffs' goods. They submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the injunction prayed for.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Amin and Desai, represented the defendants.

After the pleadings had been read and issues raised, the defendants offered to settle the suit, and the hearing was therefore adjourned for settlement.

TENANCY DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, heard a suit filed by Bai Dawkabai, widow of Damodar Kalianji against Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., a firm carrying on business in Bombay, for possession of her godown, let to them.

Mr Inverarity, with the Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Weldon with Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal represented the defendants.

On May 3, 1912 the plaintiff let her godown at the junction of Argyle Road and Kalian Street to the defendants for twelve months from May 1, 1912 to April 30, 1913 at a monthly rent of Rs. 365, and the defendants had agreed to vacate the godown on the expiration of the said period with out notice. On April 5, 1913 she agreed to let the godown to the firm of Talockchand Mamraj from May 1, 1913 to April 30, 1914, but the defendants failed to vacate the premises on due date. She was therefore unable to give possession of the godown to Tallockchand. This firm thereupon gave the plaintiff notice, calling upon her to give possession to them and intimated to her that they had secured a sub-lessee of the said godown at Rs. 650 a month and threatened to hold her responsible for all damages that would be sustained by them by reason of the breach of the agreement by the plaintiff. The plaintiff thereupon called upon the defendants to vacate the godown, but they declined to do so, falsely alleging that the plaintiff had orally agreed with them to renew the lease for a further period of one year.

The plaintiff submitted that she had sustained damages and had incurred liability to the firm of Tallockchand by reason of the failure of the defendants to deliver possession of the godown on April 30, 1913. She asked for a decree for damages.

The defendants stated that on or about April 4, 1913 the plaintiff renewed the lease of the godown to them for a further period of twelve months, commencing from May 1, 1913 on the same terms as before, they submitted that they were rightly in possession of the premises, and prayed that, it might be declared that the premises had been validly leased to them by the plaintiff as stated above, and the plaintiff, her servants and agents might be restrained by an order and injunction of the court from interfering with the possession and quiet enjoyment by the defendants of the premises during the pendency of the renewed lease.

After recording evidence his lordship delivered judgment finding for the defendants.

POLICE COURT.

CHAUFFEUR DISCHARGED.

The case in which Inspector Sutton charged Pherozeshah Dorabsha Choksy, a chauffeur employed by Lieut. Col. M. P. Kharegat, I.M.S. (retired), with driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner on the Napean Sea Road on November 28, was disposed of yesterday by Rao Sahib C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate.

The facts have been reported.

The Magistrate held that the evidence was conflicting. The nurse had said that the accused drove the car at a terrific pace. The police sepoy Yessu said that the car was going at an ordinary speed. The chokra said the accused swerved the car to save the dog but the dog also swerved in the same direction His Worship had, therefore, some doubt regarding the guilt of the accused, and said it might have been an accident. He therefore gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

The Magistrate observed that Inspector Sutton could file another charge against the accused for failure to report the accident.

HORNBY ROAD SMASH.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Chapman charged Anan as Naik, a motor driver and trainer employed by the Bombay Taxi-cab Company, with doing a dash and negligent act thereby endangering human life.

The motor-car, which belonged to the Bombay Taxi-cab Company, was being driven along Hornby Road on Thursday afternoon. The accused was in charge of the car and there were four others with him in the car who were learning driving. The motor-car was proceeding behind a tram and it is alleged, with the object of getting in front of it the taxi was swerved to the right and ran into another tram coming up in the opposite direction. The motor-car was completely wrecked. One of the occupants, Ayub Khan was slightly injured, but the others escaped injury.

The case was adjourned.

IMPORTING ARMS.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Butterfield charged an Arab pilgrim named Isaa Muhamed Taki and his two servants with importing revolvers.

The accused were passengers by the pilgrim steamer "Nurani" which arrived in Bombay on the 12th instant. The officers on searching the luggage of the accused found three revolvers with them.

The accused said he had been to Jeddah and had kept the revolvers for protection from Beduins and other robbers on the way to Mecca. They intended to proceed to Persia but as they could not get a vessel that sailed straight to Persia they had to come to India to take their passage here.

The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 50 and the others Rs. 30 each.

CAUSE LIST—DEC. 19.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
Chamber matters for disposal only.
Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

480-13—Mulla and M. Dewkabai widow v. Louis Dreyfus and Co., a firm Bhai and Co.

102-13—Molvi H M & R Tribhowandas Narrotamdas Malvi v. Abdually Hakimji Pagdiwalla & anr. Soralmal & Co not to be called on till 5th Jan. 1914.

457-13—M B Chothia Bai Diabai widow v. Merwanji Dadabhoy Chambhar baughwalla Post R K and Co. not to be called on till 20th Dec. 1913.

439-13—Mulla and M Jamnabai widow v. Oohanji Anandji Ard.. H D. and Co.

485-13—G. B. Pandya (for a pauper) Dailas Nundkos Kundai v. Tikas Rampal in person.

430-13—Tacker and Co., Haji Hassam v. Rahimtulla Musakkan Paynes and Co.

463 13—Dubash and Co., Tribhuman Vithal v. Desaibhai Maganbhai a firm Amin J. Desai.

513-13—Wadia G. and Co., Rane Massingjie v. Vidibai Tyabji D and Co.

SCCT.-349-13452—Bichnell M R and Co N'Jonchimson and ors. v. Keshowji Dewkaran Mulla and M.

541-13—Bhai K and G Hirchand Sakharam son and ors. v. Keshowji Dewkaram Mulla and M.

600-13—Ard. H. D and Co., Messrs. F H Boyce and Co., a firm v. Messrs. R. Chimanlal and Co., a firm Amin and Desai.

482-13—Captain and Co, Laximikant Langildas v. Gopal Atmaram a firm Payne and Co.

504-13—S M Tyabji Laxumibai alias Radhabai v. Ramji Ladha and anr. Din and Co.

505-13—Payne and Co, Cory Brothers & Co. v. The Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. v. Crawford B. and Co.

573-13—Bicknell M R and Co. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons a firm Edg G. W. and Co.

575-13 Mulla and Mulla Lovji Trimbak and another v. Narbadashankar Harjivan Joshi Heralal and D.

595-13—Payne and Co. Goolam Hoosein Abdbhai Mooraj v. Esscofally Kakabhoy Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

MOTOR-CAR DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A motor-car belonging to Sir Dorab J. Tata was found on fire last night at nine o'clock. The car was kept in the garage in in the compound of Esplanade House and one of the servants noticing the blaze raised an alarm and with the assistance of other servants pushed it out. Fire engines from Fort, Mandvi and Khaleshwar were soon on the spot.

The body of the car was completely destroyed but the engines and wheels were saved.

BROTHERS IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

DESERTED WIVES ASK FOR RESTITUTION.

The extraordinary coincidence of two brothers being the respondents to petitions in the Divorce Court on the same day occurred in mail week, when Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane issued decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights against Sir Harold Lincoln Tangye, Bart, and Mr. Wilfred Tangye.

Sir Harold Lincoln Tangye is the eldest son of the late Sir Richard Tangye, and is deputy-chairman of Tangyes, Limited, one of the largest engineering firms in the country. He married in 1889 Annie, daughter of the late Sir H. Gilzean Reid, and there are three children—two daughters and a son.

Mr. Wilfred Noel Tangye is the younger brother. He was married in 1904 to Janet Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard White Rickard, of The Bays, Putney.

The disturbed state of the roads in South-Eastern Persia between Bandar Abbas and Kerman during the past summer has caused a still further development of trade by the Quetta-Nushki route. The returns from Chagai for the first six months of the official year 1913-14 show trade worth nearly 18 lakhs, an increase of about Rs. 2,62,000 on those for last year.

In the telegrams summarizing the Treaty with Mysore it has been mentioned, says the *Pioneer*, that the State undertakes to pay to the British Government an annual sum of thirty-five lakhs "for external defence." There is nothing new in this arrangement : in fact Article 4 of the Treaty merely reproduces Article 5 of the Instrument of Transfer of 1881. Its exact terms are :—"The British Government having undertaken to defend and protect the said territorries against all external enemies, and to relieve the Maharaja of Mysore of the obligation to keep troops ready to serve with the British Army when required, there shall, in consid ration of such undertaking, continue to be paid from the revenues of the said territories to the British Government an annual sum of Government rupees thirty-five lakhs in two half-yearly instalments."

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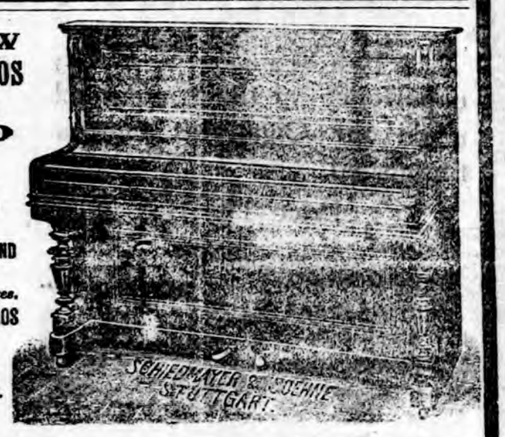

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 20th December, 1913.

THE SPECIE BANK DISCLOSURES.

SELDOM in the history of finance have more amazing disclosures been made than are contained in the report of Messrs. Turner Green and S. B. Billimoria as the result of their preliminary investigation of the affairs of the Indian Specie Bank. The books and the share register are reported to be incomplete, and it is impossible under the circumstances for the accountants to submit more than an approximate statement of the bank's affairs. But they are satisfied that the whole of the capital and of the reserve fund has been wiped out, and they described in graphic language the barefaced methods that were adopted in order to deceive the shareholders. The story of the operations carried out in the name of Nanabhai, "the dummy Silver King," reads as if it belonged to the realm of fiction, but, unhappily for the unfortunate shareholders, it represents grim reality. It is not possible as yet to say what the total losses resulting from the silver speculations will be. Owing to the scanty information contained in the books, it was necessary to apply to the silver dealers through whom the business has been done It was then ascertained that there were open contracts to the extent of 5 crores and 10 lakhs of rupees, or nearly 3½ millions sterling. The loss on these contracts alone is estimated at 30 lakhs of rupees, and it is pointed out that, apart from the transactions in pearls and *badla* shares, the actual banking business carried on was insignificant when compared with the silver operations. In showing how the half-yearly accounts and audits were manipulated the report describes the manipulations as a miserable tale of the lowest form of fraud, the creation of fictitious debtors and the preparation of demand promissory notes in support of the fiction. The accountants, indeed, have no hesitation in saying that the accounts in each half-year were rendered falsely to the shareholders. The manipulations were carried out through the account of the mysterious Nanabhai, and imaginary debtors were created, in whose names were placed bogus promissory notes for presentation to the auditors. The further development of this extraordinary affair will be awaited with anxious interest, and the Courts may be trusted to see that the full responsibility is brought home to the proper quarter.

THE BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS. THERE is no doubt that the increasing expenditure on armaments is causing considerable disquietitude in the Liberal Party, and some of the dissatisfied spirits strongly disapprove of Mr. Churchill's recent Guildhall speech. Not that there was anything in that pronouncement which conflicts with the policy repeatedly laid down by Mr. Asquith. Mr. Churchill pointed out to his hearers that the unbroken development of the German Navy and the simultaneous building of large modern ships of war by many Powers all over the world would require from Great Britain exertions and expenditure greater than she had ever made in time of peace; and he proceeded to declare that next year it would be his duty to present to Parliament Estimates substantially greater than the enormous sum originally voted in the present year. His Majesty's Government, however, would embrace and would work for every opportunity of abating the competition in armaments which was the bane and reproach of modern Europe. At the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation towards the end of last month, the First Lord of the Admiralty was openly censured, and a resolution was adopted with unanimity expressing grave anxiety respecting the continued growth in armaments, and the hope that no opportunity would be lost to press forward friendly negotiations with other Powers in order to put an end to the suspicion and misunderstanding which were the most fruitful causes of rivalry in this respect. There is nothing in this resolution to which exception can be taken. It is admitted by men of all parties that the enormous expenditure on preparations for war which is now a world-wide phenomenon constitutes an economic danger, and that an arrangement between the great nations by which it could be checked would be of advantage to the whole world. But Mr. J. A. Baker, M.P., who moved the resolution, affirmed that its terms were mild and restrained compared with the strong feeling that existed among the Liberal rank and file, and he expressed the conviction that Liberal England viewed with alarm the proposals contained in the First Lord's speech. Another speaker, a former member of the House of Commons, went even further, and said that the principles of Liberalism must be got into the Admiralty and must remain there. It is difficult to gauge the extent of the feeling which these speakers voice, or the lengths to which the Liberal opponents of Mr. Churchill's policy would carry their opposition In recent years the support accorded by the nation at large to the strengthening of the Navy has practically silenced opposition to naval expansion in the House of Commons. There are, however, as we have seen, definite indications of a revolt against any further increase, and it is therefore of interest to consider the attitude adopted by the Prime Minister towards this vital problem. In his speech at the Leeds Conference, Mr. Asquith remarked that, roughly speaking, the expenditure on the Army had been stationary during the past eight years, while that on the Navy had risen by something like 14 millions sterling. But during the past five years the military expenditure of five great Continental Powers had risen by at least 80 millions, and their Naval expenditure by at least 35 millions. These, said the Prime Minister, were figures which should be borne in mind in estimating the relative proportion of the additional burden which this kind of expenditure had laid upon the nations of the world Another point to which Mr. Asquith directed attention is the fact that, great as the expansion in expenditure on armaments has been, its proportion to the total expenditure of the country is less now than was the case thirty years ago. The dissenting Liberals might point out that, considering the enormous total of the outlay on the Army and Navy, this consideration affords but a negative consolation. The real problem, however, is whether the expenditure is required by the exigencies of Imperial defence, and here Mr. Asquith adopted an uncompromising tone. "We—and when I say 'we' I mean my colleagues in the Government and myself, every one of them with ut exception—lament as much as any man in this hall this huge diversion all over the world of national wealth into non-productive channels. A Ministry in this country which, out of wantonness and levity, in a spirit of vainglorious rivalry or of reckless provocation, added as much as a pound to our expenditure upon these purposes would commit a national crime." He and his colleagues, he declared, could not plead guilty to that reproach. They were charged with a solemn trust, and in its performance it was their duty to maintain a vigilant watch on what other nations were doing, and to have steadily in view the world-wide interests of which they were stewards. Finally, Mr. Asquith reverted to the warning and appeal which he had made at the termination of his Guildhall speech, when he asked whether the time had not arrived when statesmen and men of business should take counsel together to secure a saner and more fruitful appropriation of the common resources of mankind. The attitude adopted by the Prime Minister will, we believe, commend itself to the nation at large. The present Government cannot be accused of bellicose or aggressive tendencies, and they are convinced that the people must continue to make sacrifices in order to ensure the nation's safety.

The Bombay mails of Dec. 6 arrived at Briadisi on the morning of Dec. 18, state the P. and O Company.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, Canadian Minister of Public Works, states that the largest dry dock in the British Empire is to be built on Halifax (N. S.) Harbour.

Notes of the Day.

It appears that the difficulty of distinguishing between the figures nine and five when speaking on the telephone has been experienced in the United States as well as at Home. In Chicago the trouble has been got over by the use of the word "niner" for nine. "Niner" is not a picturesque "word," but it is certainly preferable to "narn," which was suggested by Sir Alexander Paget. It is amusing to note that a correspondent of the *Times* refuses to accept "niner" as a solution of the difficulty, since, he says, "it can be mistaken for 'nine oh' (90) and therefore should be ruled out."

There is a strong movement at Home to give influential support to the Dominions Exhibition, which is to be held in 1915. It will be recalled that the announcement was made some time ago that the Dominions and Indian Governments will use their 1911 buildings, which have been retained and are to be refitted. The exhibits, moreover, are to be permanent. But though each Government will bear its own costs, there will still be a big call for funds on those at Home who wish to see this Imperial project successful, and such a noteworthy and valuable scheme ought not to suffer for want of financial support.

The Christmas tour which Lord and Lady Willingdon are about to undertake should be very interesting. They will leave Bombay on the evening of December 22 for Idar, where they are to be the guests of the Maharajah for three days and there will be shooting. They will go for another shoot to Himatnagar in Gujarat. The tour will conclude with a stay at Palanpur where they will be entertained by the Nawab. Their Excellencies will remain there three days, during which Lord Willingdon will lay the foundation stone of a guest-house and open the King George club. There will also be a day's shooting and a visit to the Jain temples at Mount Abu.

The preliminary steps adopted by the South African Commission are of a very sensible and straightforward character. In the first place, the Commissioners recommended the Government of Natal to release the strike leaders, and it is now announced that Messrs. Gandhi, Polak and Kallenbach have been liberated. The inquiry, moreover, is to be held with open doors, and the Chairman has intimated that it will facilitate the labours of the Commissioners if the various interests concerned are represented by counsel. The Government of India will do well to take steps to be represented at the enquiry, and in view of the conditions which have been laid down, the investigation should result in the whole truth being disclosed.

The Trades Association has done the public a service by making a representation to the Municipal Commissioner regarding the dust nuisance. The Association is a very suitable body to take such action, for in addition to sharing with the general public the inconvenience and discomfort which are occasioned by the clouds of dust that constantly arise, tradesmen mus suffer considerably in their businesses on this account. The problem of removing dust is a difficult one, and numerous expedients which have adopted in order to remedy the nuisance have not proved satisfactory. But it certainly should not be impossible at least to mitigate the present condition of affairs.

How long will the world's coal last? is a question often asked and debated. Many estimates have been made from time to time, and one of the latest is contained in a little book, written by Professor A. H. Gibson, which gives an interesting account of the world's natural sources of energy. The work deals with the coal and oil supply, the utilisation of vegetation for power purposes, and also solar heat, water power, tidal power and wind power. The author calculates that if a corresponding rate of increase in the consumption of coal is maintained in the future at the same rate as in the past five years, the world's supply will be exhausted in 350 years. A more surprising statement, perhaps, is that the supply of oil will probably be depleted long before our coal fields. But these do not by any means, exhaust the sources of energy.

Lord Sydenham, who was always enthusiastic for commercial and scientific education, was the real originator of the Gujarat College and Madhavlal Ranchodlal Science Institute, that extensive institution at Ahmedabad which was opened by him nearly two years ago. It will be gratifying to Lord Sydenham to learn that it has now been affiliated to the University of Bombay. The College, moreover, has received an excellent testimonial from Dr. Harold Mann, who says that the standard of teaching there is much higher than in some other institutions. The improvement which has been achieved in scientific teaching in India should have an excellent effect in turning the bent of the Indian youth towards industrial pursuits, and it is satisfactory to observe that the number of students who take the science course now-a-days is constantly increasing.

"LADY OF THE LAMP."

THE STORY OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

HER WORK FOR INDIA.

(SPECIAL TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

"Florence the First, Empress of Scavengers, Queen of Nurses, Mother Superior of the British Army, Governess of the Governors of India," was Gowett's characteristic summary of the fourfold greatness of Florence Nightingale. Her name is popularly connected only with nursing and the Crimea, and it will come as a surprise to many to hear that she herself considered that her most useful work was done in connection with sanitation in India. Her biographer, Sir Edward Cook, looks upon the heroic Crimean campaign merely as one episode, and that not the greatest, in her remarkable life. It is his opinion that the deeds of valour performed in her London bedroom more than equalled her achievements at Scutari and Sevastopol. And they were greater, not only because they were carried out in much weakness and in prison, as it were, but also because they were more lasting in their effects and showed a wider sweep of vision.

It has been pointed out that even in her life-time Florence Nightingale became both a legend and an institution, and no wonder. For two brief years she blazed like a comet before men's astonished gaze. For fifty years afterwards her touch was felt even to remote Indian villages, and public men in every department of life called themselves her disciples. But her life was so secluded that few could connect the legend by knowledge of any facts. In the Crimean days the soldiers attributed even military successes to her genius, and it would not have been difficult to persuade them that the heavens had visibly opened to receive her. In later life so wide were the ramifications of her work that it is difficult not to treat her as a social force rather than as an individual. Now that an authoritative life has been published, it is possible to demolish both the legend and the institution and to find behind them both the mere woman. But such a woman!

THE GILDED CAGE.

For the first thirty years of her life, Miss Nightingale was a "rapid falcon in a snare condemned to do the flitting of a bat." Her parents were rich and affectionate and the bare suggestion that their beautiful, brilliant daughter should join the Sarah Gamp Sisterhood shocked them as much as if she had chosen to become a kitchen-maid. They were rather pathetically aware that they were ducks in charge of a swan, but for their white swan they could imagine only a life of queening it among the most brilliant and learned of London and Parisian Society. Florence, who was shortly to find herself not only the nurse of thousands of mutilated and dying men but also literally the clothier of the British soldier and purveyor-in-general to the British Army at Scutari, was yet at the age of thirty, expected not to venture unaccompanied by a servant about the streets of London About the same age she writes an amusing account of how to her own delight and surprise she was actually, at 25, left in charge of the Nightingale's country house at the important season of jam-making. This was a great concession on her mother's part, and Florence writes to a friend:

> "My reign is now over. Angels and Ministers of Grace defend me from another! though I cannot but view my fifty-six pots with the proud satisfaction of an artist."

A few years later it was not on pots of jam but on thousands of men saved from imminent preventable death on whom she could turn her satisfied gaze. No wonder that during the long years of waiting, of elegant ease and graceful dabbling in literature and art, her cabined ample spirit cried out for more room to live. She complains of her own sloth and want of perseverance, and there is wrung from her the bitter cry of so many frustate women's lives, "I shall never do anything." Yet behind her restlessness and dissatisfaction was a dim sense of vocation. She refused marriage more than once and once at least with many a pang, because she obscurely felt that from her a celibate life was demanded for some definite end. What the end would be she did not know. She walked by faith, and this renunciation of marriage was one of the moments when the severest call was made on it.

THE CRIMEAN EPISODE.

When Miss Nightingale returned from the Crimea, her life was shaped by a special disability and a special opportunity. She was never to know perfect health again. Her slender form had broken, because it would not bend under the intolerable demands made on it. For many months Miss Nightingale had worked all day and written all night. She was sometimes on her knees by the operating table for eight hours at a stretch. Occasionally for twenty hours she was on her feet or in the saddle directing the landing of wounded men and the distribution of stores. To stop the wagging of Stander's tongue she allowed no nurse into the wards after 8 o'clock at night, though this threw on her the taking of the night rounds herself. No wonder the soldiers saluted her shadow as she flitted with the famous lantern through the miles of prostrate forms just eighteen inches apart. It sounds incredible, yet the surgeons declared that every really critical case was known to her an hour or so after it entered the wards, and the hundreds of letters she wrote to parents and sweethearts show minute knowledge of individual cases. And it is not as if ministering to the souls and bodies of her patients represented her grand total of work. It is not as if the military authorities were supplying her with the food and clothing and hospital appliances necessary for her gigantic task. Not even the decencies, much less the comforts of sickness were available. The men had got separated from their kit, and when their foul clothing had been burned, absolutely nothing was provided to take its place. Their "alive" hair had to be shaved off, but till Miss Nightingale obtained them, scissors existed not in the hospitals. Basins, spoons, forks, rags, lint, invalid food there was none. Literally—the fact is taken from official accounts—Miss Nightingale became General Purveyor and Clothier of the British Army. There was even more of the Administrator than the Angel in Florence Nightingale.

ADMINISTRATOR AND REFORMER.

And while she attended to the multitude of these details by day, "plunged," as she writes to a friend in horror, "up to our necks in blood," she was with wonderful detachment summing up the system for the benefit of Cabinet Ministers at night. She was never so immersed in the details as to lose sight of the larger problems. Calmly she puts her finger on one weak spot or another, and points out the remedies, till the Sisters' Tower (when she with thirty nurses was penned in quarters originally intended for three medical men) became the centre of initiative for many departments besides that for which she was directly responsible, and a visit to Miss Nightingale was as miraculously efficacious as had once been a visit to Mr. Pitt.

No wonder that she returned to England shattered in health, and badly handicapped for all future activity. Among the many paths which her great achievement in the Crimea opened up for her, she had to choose those which the special disability of her ruined health still left open to her. She had, as she herself says, to make an Art of Life, otherwise she would have accomplished nothing. Society and to a certain extent, domestic life had to go by the board. With infinite patience and untold labour she equipped herself as a sanitary reformer, an expert on one or two Indian problems, as Lady-in-Chief to all nurses, and General Provider to the British Army.

WORK FOR INDIA.

It was her interest in the British soldier that first directed Florence Nightingale's attention to India. Her experience in the Crimea led her to expect that the terribly high percentage of deaths and the equally scandalous drunkenness of the soldiers were both preventable. In ten brief years she reduced the death-rate from 69 to 18 per thousand, and she calculated that every year over seven hundred men's lives and thousands of pounds in recruiting were thus saved. It became the custom for Viceroy after Viceroy to consult Miss Nightingale as to her wishes before sailing for India. The fifth of the Viceroys coached by her consulted her on Land Tenure, Agriculture, the Civil Service and Sanitation, and writing to her afterwards with a request for notes on all these subjects, humbly adds: "Give me your instructions and I will obey them." A somewhat hostile observer admits that three-fourths of the sanitary improvements carried out in India are due to Miss Nightingale. She was throughout a compelling and inspiring force. Lord Laurence, Lord Mayo, Lord Napier, Lord Ripon, and many more looked upon themselves almost as her pupils in the matter of sanitation and faithfully reported to her all their doings and received from her encouragement or rebuke. It makes extraordinary reading, this now first published account of the education of Indian Viceroys by the prisoner in a London bedroom. When some official at the India Office objected to Miss Nightingale's acting on some papers which she had not officially seen, his superior said it had so long been the custom to show her everything; there could be no impropriety about her knowing everything that they themselves knew. In fact her accumulations of papers on this subject alone required van payments of £4-s10 when she changed house. Yet her industry was as nothing to the force of will which turned reports and blue books in facts, such as pure well water, healthy barracks, happier lives. "Reports are not self-executive," was one of her famous sayings. No wonder she became almost a department of Government.

And behind all this force was a woman, now first revealed to the world, gay, humourous, tender for her friends, an inspiring, if exacting, task-master for fellow-workers, a pioneer and emancipator of her sex, one to whom it was given after long years of waiting "many to save with herself."

RUSSIAN PRISON.

THOUSANDS STARVING IN OVERCROWDED GAOLS.

Famous names are appended to a strongly-worded protest against the alleged ill-treatment of political prisoners in Russia which has been published throughout Europe.

The protest states that since the Tsar's manifesto of October, 1905, promising liberty to the people of Russia, over 40,000 persons have been sentenced for political offences. Of these over 3,000 were executed, and more than 10,000 thrown into the horrible Katorga (hard labour) prisons.

"Imprisonment has become an endless torture," the protest continues. "The prisons are overcrowded to such an extent that it is impossible for the prisoners to find rest even on the bare floor; absolute starvation and most barbarous treatment have made the prisons a perfect hell. Ten kopeks (2 1-2d.) is the daily allowance for a prisoner's food, but a great part of it is pocketed by the various officials."

Packed in overcrowded rooms, which are devoid of the simplest hygienic equipment and cleanliness, the underfed prisoners are almost deprived of any medical assistance, and become the victims of all kinds of epidemics. Those sentenced to long terms of imprisonment—chiefly politicals—are in actual fact condemned to a cruel form of slow death. The personal treatment of the political prisoners is described as "extremely horrible."

TRAGEDIES OF SIBERIA.

An epidemic of suicide has developed amongst the prisoners, who see in death the only way of escape. "Most tragic is the fate of those tens of thousands of political exiles, of whom most are deported to Siberia without trial, but simply by the arbitrary action of the administration. Most of them are sent to a frozen waste, where, unable to obtain the necessary food, clothing, and housing, they perish.

"The descriptions of George Kennan aroused a storm of resentment in Western Europe; now, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, we are face to face with more revolting conditions."

The protest, it is pointed out, is an appeal to the conscience of humanity against the torture and destruction of many thousand human lives. It is necessary to show that the unhappy victims in the prisons and in the frozen wastes of Siberia have the sympathy of the civilised world.

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Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
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THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 20th December, 1913.

THE SPECIE BANK DISCLOSURES.

SELDOM in the history of finance have more amazing disclosures been made than are contained in the report of Messrs. Turner Green and S. B. Billimoria as the result of their preliminary investigation of the affairs of the Indian Specie Bank. The books and the share register are reported to be incomplete, and it is impossible under the circumstances for the accountants to submit more than an approximate statement of the bank's affairs. But they are satisfied that the whole of the capital and of the reserve fund has been wiped out, and they described in graphic language the barefaced methods that were adopted in order to deceive the shareholders. The story of the operations carried out in the name of Nanabhai, "the dummy Silver King," reads as if it belonged to the realm of fiction, but, unhappily for the unfortunate shareholders, it represents grim reality. It is not possible as yet to say what the total losses resulting from the silver speculations will be. Owing to the scanty information contained in the books, it was necessary to apply to the silver dealers through whom the business has been done It was then ascertained that there were open contracts to the extent of 5 crores and 10 lakhs of rupees, or nearly 3½ millions sterling. The loss on these contracts alone is estimated at 30 lakhs of rupees, and it is pointed out that, apart from the transactions in pearls and *badla* shares, the actual banking business carried on was insignificant when compared with the silver operations. In showing how the half-yearly accounts and audits were manipulated the report describes the manipulations as a miserable tale of the lowest form of fraud, the creation of fictitious debtors and the preparation of demand promissory notes in support of the fiction. The accountants, indeed, have no hesitation in saying that the accounts in each half-year were rendered falsely to the shareholders. The manipulations were carried out through the account of the mysterious Nanabhai, and imaginary debtors were created, in whose names were placed bogus promissory notes for presentation to the auditors. The further development of this extraordinary affair will be awaited with anxious interest, and the Courts may be trusted to see that the full responsibility is brought home to the proper quarter.

THE BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS. THERE is no doubt that the increasing expenditure on armaments is causing considerable disquietitude in the Liberal Party, and some of the dissatisfied spirits strongly disapprove of Mr. Churchill's recent Guildhall speech. Not that there was anything in that pronouncement which conflicts with the policy repeatedly laid down by Mr. Asquith. Mr. Churchill pointed out to his hearers that the unbroken development of the German Navy and the simultaneous building of large modern ships of war by many Powers all over the world would require from Great Britain exertions and expenditure greater than she had ever made in time of peace; and he proceeded to declare that next year it would be his duty to present to Parliament Estimates substantially greater than the enormous sum originally voted in the present year. His Majesty's Government, however, would embrace and would work for every opportunity of abating the competition in armaments which was the bane and reproach of modern Europe. At the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation towards the end of last month, the First Lord of the Admiralty was openly censured, and a resolution was adopted with unanimity expressing grave anxiety respecting the continued growth in armaments, and the hope that no opportunity would be lost to press forward friendly negotiations with other Powers in order to put an end to the suspicion and misunderstanding which were the most fruitful causes of rivalry in this respect. There is nothing in this resolution to which exception can be taken. It is admitted by men of all parties that the enormous expenditure on preparations for war which is now a world-wide phenomenon constitutes an economic danger, and that an arrangement between the great nations by which it could be checked would be of advantage to the whole world. But Mr. J. A. Baker, M.P., who moved the resolution, affirmed that its terms were mild and restrained compared with the strong feeling that existed among the Liberal rank and file, and he expressed the conviction that Liberal England viewed with alarm the proposals contained in the First Lord's speech. Another speaker, a former member of the House of Commons, went even further, and said that the principles of Liberalism must be got into the Admiralty and must remain there. It is difficult to gauge the extent of the feeling which these speakers voice, or the lengths to which the Liberal opponents of Mr. Churchill's policy would carry their opposition In recent years the support accorded by the nation at large to the strengthening of the Navy has practically silenced opposition to naval expansion in the House of Commons. There are, however, as we have seen, definite indications of a revolt against any further increase, and it is therefore of interest to consider the attitude adopted by the Prime Minister towards this vital problem. In his speech at the Leeds Conference, Mr. Asquith remarked that, roughly speaking, the expenditure on the Army had been stationary during the past eight years, while that on the Navy had risen by something like 14 millions sterling. But during the past five years the military expenditure of five great Continental Powers had risen by at least 80 millions, and their Naval expenditure by at least 35 millions. These, said the Prime Minister, were figures which should be borne in mind in estimating the relative proportion of the additional burden which this kind of expenditure had laid upon the nations of the world Another point to which Mr. Asquith directed attention is the fact that, great as the expansion in expenditure on armaments has been, its proportion to the total expenditure of the country is less now than was the case thirty years ago. The dissenting Liberals might point out that, considering the enormous total of the outlay on the Army and Navy, this consideration affords but a negative consolation. The real problem, however is whether the expenditure is required by the exigencies of Imperial defence, and here Mr. Asquith adopted an uncompromising tone. "We—and when I say 'we' I mean my colleagues in the Government and myself, every one of them with ut exception—lament as much as any man in this hall this huge diversion all over the world of national wealth into non-productive channels. A Ministry in this country which, out of wantonness and levity, in a spirit of vainglorious rivalry or of reckless provocation, added as much as a pound to our expenditure upon these purposes would commit a national crime." He and his colleagues, he declared, could not plead guilty to that reproach. They were charged with a solemn trust, and in its performance it was their duty to maintain a vigilant watch on what other nations were doing, and to have steadily in view the world-wide interests of which they were stewards. Finally, Mr. Asquith reverted to the warning and appeal which he had made at the termination of his Guildhall speech, when he asked whether the time had not arrived when statesmen and men of business should take counsel together to secure a saner and more fruitful appropriation of the common resources of mankind. The attitude adopted by the Prime Minister will, we believe, commend itself to the nation at large. The present Government cannot be accused of bellicose or aggressive tendencies, and they are convinced that the people must continue to make sacrifices in order to ensure the nation's safety.

The Bombay mails of Dec. 6 arrived at Brindisi on the morning of Dec. 18, state the P. and O Company-

The Hon. Robert Rogers, Canadian Minister of Public Works, states that the largest dry dock in the British Empire is to be built on Halifax (N. S.) Harbour.

Notes of the Day.

It appears that the difficulty of distinguishing between the figures nine and five when speaking on the telephone has been experienced in the United States as well as at Home. In Chicago the trouble has been got over by the use of the word "niner" for nine. "Niner" is not a picturesque "word," but it is certainly preferable to "nain," which was suggested by Sir Alexander Paget. It is amusing to note that a correspondent of the *Times* refuses to accept "niner" as a solution of the difficulty, since, he says, "it can be mistaken for 'nine oh' (90) and therefore should be ruled out."

There is a strong movement at Home to give influential support to the Dominions Exhibition, which is to be held in 1915. It will be recalled that the announcement was made some time ago that the Dominions and Indian Governments will use their 1911 buildings, which have been retained and are to be refitted. The exhibits, moreover, are to be permanent. But though each Government will bear its own costs, there will still be a big call for funds on those at Home who wish to see this Imperial project successful, and such a noteworthy and valuable scheme ought not to suffer for want of financial support.

The Christmas tour which Lord and Lady Willingdon are about to undertake should be very interesting. They will leave Bombay on the evening of December 22 for Idar, where they are to be the guests of the Maharajah for three days and there will be shooting. They will go for another shoot to Himatnagar in Gujarat. The tour will conclude with a stay at Palanpur where they will be entertained by the Nawab. Their Excellencies will remain there three days, during which Lord Willingdon will lay the foundation stone of a guest-house and open the King George club. There will also be a day's shooting and a visit to the Jain temples at Mount Abu.

The preliminary steps adopted by the South African Commission are of a very sensible and straightforward character. In the first place, the Commissioners recommended the Government of Natal to release the strike leaders, and it is now announced that Messrs. Gandhi, Polak and Kallenbach have been liberated. The inquiry, moreover, is to be held with open doors, and the Chairman has intimated that it will facilitate the labours of the Commissioners if the various interests concerned are represented by counsel. The Government of India will do well to take steps to be represented at the enquiry, and in view of the conditions which have been laid down, the investigation should result in the whole truth being disclosed.

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It has been pointed out that even in her life-time Florence Nightingale became both a legend and an institution, and no wonder. For two brief years she blazed like a comet before men's astonished gaze. For fifty years afterwards her touch was felt even to remote Indian villages, and public men in every department of life called themselves her disciples. But her life was so secluded that few could connect the legend by knowledge of any facts. In the Crimean days the soldiers attributed even military successes to her genius, and it would not have been difficult to persuade them that the heavens had visibly opened to receive her. In later life so wide were the ramifications of her work that it is difficult not to treat her as a social force rather than as an individual. Now that an authoritative life has been published, it is possible to demolish both the legend and the institution and to find behind them both the mere woman. But such a woman!

THE GILDED CAGE.

For the first thirty years of her life, Miss Nightingale was a "rapid falcon in a snare condemned to do the flitting of a bat." Her parents were rich and affectionate and the bare suggestion that their beautiful, brilliant daughter should join the Sarah Gamp Sisterhood shocked them as much as if she had chosen to become a kitchen-maid. They were rather pathetically aware that they were ducks in charge of a swan, but for their white swan they could imagine only a life of queening it among the most brilliant and learned of London and Parisian Society. Florence, who was shortly to find herself not only the nurse of thousands of mutilated and dying men but also literally the clothier of the British soldier and purveyor-in-general to the British Army at Scutari, was yet at the age of thirty, expected not to venture unaccompanied by a servant about the streets of London. About the same age she writes an amusing account of how to her own delight and surprise she was actually, at 25, left in charge of the Nightingale's country house at the important season of jam-making. This was a great concession on her mother's part, and Florence writes to a friend:

> "My reign is now over. Angels and Ministers of Grace defend me from another! though I cannot but view my fifty-six pots with the proud satisfaction of an artist."

A few years later it was not on pots of jam but on thousands of men saved from imminent preventable death on whom she could turn her satisfied gaze. No wonder that during the long years of waiting, of elegant ease and graceful dabbling in literature and art, her cabined ample spirit cried out for more room to live. She complains of her own sloth and want of perseverance, and there is wrung from her the bitter cry of so many frustate women's lives, "I shall never do anything." Yet behind her restlessness and dissatisfaction was a dim sense of vocation. She refused marriage more than once and once at least with many a pang, because she obscurely felt that from her a celibate life was demanded for some definite end. What the end would be she did not know. She walked by faith, and this renunciation of marriage was one of the moments when the severest call was made on it.

THE CRIMEAN EPISODE.

When Miss Nightingale returned from the Crimea, her life was shaped by a special disability and a special opportunity. She was never to know perfect health again. Her slender form had broken, because it would not bend under the intolerable demands made on it. For many months Miss Nightingale had worked all day and written all night. She was sometimes on her knees by the operating table for eight hours at a stretch. Occasionally for twenty hours she was on her feet or in the saddle directing the landing of wounded men and the distribution of stores. To stop the wagging of Slander's tongue she allowed no nurse into the wards after 8 o'clock at night, though this threw on her the taking of the night rounds herself. No wonder the soldiers saluted her shadow as she flitted with the famous lantern through the miles of prostrate forms just eighteen inches apart. It sounds incredible, yet the surgeons declared that every really critical case was known to her an hour or so after it entered the wards, and the hundreds of letters she wrote to parents and sweethearts show minute knowledge of individual cases. And it is not as if ministering to the souls and bodies of her patients represented her grand total of work. It is not as if the military authorities were supplying her with the food and clothing and hospital appliances necessary for her gigantic task. Not even the decencies, much less the comforts of sickness were available. The men had got separated from their kit, and when their foul clothing had been burned, absolutely nothing was provided to take its place. Their "alive" hair had to be shaved off, but till Miss Nightingale obtained them, scissors existed not in the hospitals. Basins, spoons, forks, rags, lint, invalid food there was none. Literally—the fact is taken from official accounts—Miss Nightingale became General Purveyor and Clothier of the British Army. There was even more of the Administrator than the Angel in Florence Nightingale.

ADMINISTRATOR AND REFORMER.

And while she attended to the multitude of these details by day, "plunged," as she writes to a friend in horror, "up to our necks in blood," she was with wonderful detachment summing up the system for the benefit of Cabinet Ministers at night. She was never so immersed in the details as to lose sight of the larger problems. Calmly she puts her finger on one weak spot or another, and points out the remedies, till the Sisters' Tower (when she with thirty nurses was penned in quarters originally intended for three medical men) became the centre of initiative for many departments besides that for which she was directly responsible, and a visit to Miss Nightingale was as miraculously efficacious as had once been a visit to Mr. Pitt.

No wonder that she returned to England shattered in health, and badly handicapped for all future activity. Among the many paths which her great achievement in the Crimea opened up for her, she had to choose those which the special disability of her ruined health still left open to her. She had, as she herself says, to make an Art of Life, otherwise she would have accomplished nothing. Society and to a certain extent, domestic life had to go by the board. With infinite patience and untold labour she equipped herself as a sanitary reformer, an expert on one or two Indian problems, as Lady-in-Chief to all nurses, and General Provider to the British Army.

WORK FOR INDIA.

It was her interest in the British soldier that first directed Florence Nightingale's attention to India. Her experience in the Crimea led her to expect that the terribly high percentage of deaths and the equally scandalous drunkenness of the soldiers were both preventable. In ten brief years she reduced the death-rate from 69 to 18 per thousand, and she calculated that every year over seven hundred men's lives and thousands of pounds in recruiting were thus saved. It became the custom for Viceroy after Viceroy to consult Miss Nightingale as to her wishes before sailing for India. The fifth of the Viceroys coached by her consulted her on Land Tenure, Agriculture, the Civil Service and Sanitation, and writing to her afterwards with a request for notes on all these subjects, humbly adds: "Give me your instructions and I will obey them." A somewhat hostile observer admits that three-fourths of the sanitary improvements carried out in India are due to Miss Nightingale. She was throughout a compelling and inspiring force. Lord Laurence, Lord Mayo, Lord Napier, Lord Ripon, and many more looked upon themselves almost as her pupils in the matter of sanitation and faithfully reported to her all their doings and received from her encouragement or rebuke. It makes extraordinary reading, this now first published account of the education of Indian Viceroys by the prisoner in a London bedroom. When some official at the India Office objected to Miss Nightingale's acting on some papers which she had not officially seen, his superior said it had so long been the custom to show her everything; there could be no impropriety about her knowing everything that they themselves knew. In fact her accumulations of papers on this subject alone required van payments of £4-s10 when she changed house. Yet her industry was as nothing to the force of will which turned reports and blue books in facts, such as pure well water, healthy barracks, happier lives. "Reports are not self-executive," was one of her famous sayings. No wonder she became almost a department of Government.

And behind all this force was a woman, now first revealed to the world, gay, humourous, tender for her friends, an inspiring, if exacting, task-master for fellow-workers, a pioneer and emancipator of her sex, one to whom it was given after long years of waiting "many to save with herself."

RUSSIAN PRISON.

THOUSANDS STARVING IN OVERCROWDED GAOLS.

Famous names are appended to a strongly-worded protest against the alleged ill-treatment of political prisoners in Russia which has been published throughout Europe.

The protest states that since the Tsar's manifesto of October, 1905, promising liberty to the people of Russia, over 40,000 persons have been sentenced for political offences. Of these over 3,000 were executed, and more than 10,000 thrown into the horrible Katorga (hard labour) prisons.

"Imprisonment has become an endless torture," the protest continues. "The prisons are overcrowded to such an extent that it is impossible for the prisoners to find rest even on the bare floor; absolute starvation and most barbarous treatment have made the prisons a perfect hell. Ten kopeks (2 1-2d.) is the daily allowance for a prisoner's food, but a great part of it is pocketed by the various officials."

Packed in overcrowded rooms, which are devoid of the simplest hygienic equipment and cleanliness, the underfed prisoners are almost deprived of any medical assistance, and become the victims of all kinds of epidemics. Those sentenced to long terms of imprisonment—chiefly politicals—are in actual fact condemned to a cruel form of slow death. The personal treatment of the political prisoners is described as "extremely horrible."

TRAGEDIES OF SIBERIA.

An epidemic of suicide has developed amongst the prisoners, who see in death the only way of escape. "Most tragic is the fate of those tens of thousands of political exiles, of whom most are deported to Siberia without trial, but simply by the arbitrary action of the administration. Most of them are sent to a frozen waste, where, unable to obtain the necessary food, clothing, and housing, they perish.

"The descriptions of George Kennan aroused a storm of resentment in Western Europe; now, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, we are face to face with more revolting conditions."

The protest, it is pointed out, is an appeal to the conscience of humanity against the torture and destruction of many thousand human lives. It is necessary to show that the unhappy victims in the prisons and in the frozen wastes of Siberia have the sympathy of the civilised world.

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1913.

A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

GREAT NEW SERIAL

BY

PAUL TRANT

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

Near the open windows which led to a delightful garden lay Ladram Hawke. Two years had passed since his illness, and since that time he had been an invalid, confined to his bed. Now his hair was quite white, but his eyes were brilliant, and showed that his brain had not deteriorated. A nurse attended to his wants, and he had just finished an early breakfast when Aileen came in, giving him a smile of greeting.

"I'm rather late and must be off at once. I've an important appointment at ten o'clock," she remarked, and kissed him tenderly.

The passing months had left their mark. Her manner was quieter, and now she had the appearance of a woman of twenty-three or four. And her beauty had changed, for it was of mind as well as of feature, and chastened by suffering.

"I will get back as soon as I can, she continued, cheerfully.

Then she noticed the morning issue of an illustrated journal, the front page of which bore the photograph of a man, and she flushed a little when she saw it

"Max Logan," she remarked, quietly.

"Yes; he seems to be going from success to success. They call him the famous millionaire.

"Yet he doesn't look a happy man," she said, after closely examining the portrait.

"If only I could get about. I've more brain power than ever I had. I would willingly die if I could get even with him. To be condemned to this living death. It's horrible, and I owe it to him!" he cried, fiercely.

"You mustn't excite yourself, dear. We've got all we want. The business is flourishing, and if all goes well we shall be rich before very long," she said, confidently.

"But riches won't give me back my health."

"We must hope for the best. I've heard of a Viennese doctor who has done wonders, and I intend to bring him over to see you."

The nurse had left the room, and Hawke took Aileen's hand.

"No father ever had a better daughter. You've borne with my temper patiently. If it had not been for you I could not have lived through these awful months."

His lips trembled, and although his intellect was as keen as ever, it was evident that he had lost a good deal of that strength of character which had impelled him to the front. Aileen rested her head on his shoulder, and proceeded to discuss several business points with him, for she was used to these outbreaks and rightly judged that it was best to ignore them entirely.

The consultation over, she gathered up her papers, kissed him again, and hastened to the car, which was drawn up at the door. It was a twenty-mile driver to London, for they were living on the Surrey hills where the doctor had advised them to settle. The house was a small one, but it was comfortably and almost luxuriously furnished. In fact, it was a real home, and the first that Aileen had had.

Just before ten o'clock Broad Street was reached, and they stopped at a large building, where were the offices of many large financial firms. The lift took her to the first floor, and she walked along the corridor to a door which bore no name only the word "Private." A key was produced from her bag, and she entered a handsomely-furnished office, but before taking off her hat the door was again locked. A telephone and switch-board were on the table, and she pressed the button of an electric bell. A few moments later Costello entered, and she gave him a word of greeting.

Already the firm of John Costello had acquired a good standing in the financial world, and there was no suspicion that there was any partner in the business except the man who publicly represented it. His face bore an expression of quiet satisfaction as he sat down and waited for Aileen to speak.

"We will go into that oil deal," she answered, quietly.

"Mr. Hawke thinks well of it?"

"Yes, and so do I," she added, with a smile.

"We have a lot of loose capital lying idle. Do you know that Max Logan is largely interested in oils? Everthing that man touches seems to turn to gold. I saw him last night."

"Yes. Did he connect you with my father?

"No. When I was with Mr. Hawke I was kept in the background. We started the new business very quietly, and when success came to us we were accepted as "John Costello."

So far there had been no suspicion that there was a woman member of the firm. Aileen never left her room, and had no communication with the outside offices except through Costello. But the latter acted only after consultation with her, and he admitted that their success was due to her gift for finance. To her ability was added a power of intuition that at times was uncanny, and she had seized at any chance of learning. During the long evenings at home Hawke had found her an apt pupil, and had taken a keen delight in watching her development. A woman's natural thoroughness and love of detail gives her an advantage over a man, but to this in Aileen's case was added a boldness and quickness of action that often caused Costello to suffer nervous tremors. But so far she had made no mistake, and their business was sound and progressive.

"What do you think of Mr. Logan?" she asked, after a pause.

"The brainiest man I've ever met."

"More brains than father?" she asked with a mischievous smile.

"Of a different calibre. You can't compare them."

"I think I understand what you mean" she answered, thoughtfully.

Costello had always endeavoured to hide from Aileen her father's real character in the world of finance, and to a great extent had succeeded. Soon after they had started business together, the nature of his real feelings towards her had been revealed to her, but never by word or action had he betrayed himself. He was content to worship in silence; it was sufficient to be near her and her companion, for he would never have dared to declare his love. To him she was a being apart, someone precious but unattainable.

"Mr. Logan seemed willing to do business with us. May I ask you are so anxious to get in with him? I have suspected there is a personal reason. Is there one?" he asked, bluntly.

"Yes—I once knew him, and—but you must remember that dreadful week when the National Steamship Corporation was floated."

"I hoped you had forgotton it Logan is a dangerous man to attack. Now that we are doing so well, it would be unwise to run into danger for any sentimental reason."

"If Mr. Logan had shown a little mercy, father might have had health and strength," she answered, coldly. "And is the word 'sentimental' the right one to apply to a desire for revenge?"

"I would rather have hard cash than my revenge," he said, doggedly.

"I propose to have them both. My plans are not yet prepared, but there's a good chance of success."

"Leave Logan alone. We can get on without him."

"They call him a millionaire, but I wonder how much he is worth in cash at this present moment. He has large holdings of unmarketable securities."

"How do you know that?" he asked, quickly, but she only smiled in answer to the question.

His expression had become so anxious that she laughed at him openly.

"You had much better trust me—as you have done in the past. Continue to buy all the Tampo Oils you can get. But the buying must be done discreetly, and the shares put in the names of nominees. How many have you got already."

"Twenty-five thousand."

"Good. But we want a lot more yet. It is essential that no one shall suspect that we are trying to corner the shares."

"Logan is pretty smart; but I'll do my best," he answered, sincerely.

They continued to discuss business for a while, and when they had finished Costello went back to his office, and Aileen locked the communicating door. From a cupboard she took a plain serge gown, which she put on in place of the one she was wearing. Next she changed her hat, and gave critical look at herself in the glass.

I'm the thirty-shilling-a-week typist to the life," she muttered.

A few minutes later she sat down in a small and cheap restaurant, which was patronized chiefly by women working for their living in the City. Not long afterwards she was joined by a girl of about her own age, similarly dressed, and good-looking.

"I've had a busy morning, and I'm dead tired," Jane Stainer—for that was her name—said, with a sigh of weariness.

"The guv'nor irritable—eh?" Aileen asked, pleasantly.

"No. Mr. Logan's got a good enough temper but he works one to death. I believe he thinks I'm a machine. I'm not so bad-looking and yet he's never once looked at me as a man looks at a woman. I believe he's in love. But they say he hates the sex."

Aileen was angry with herself that she should feel so pleased at this statement.

"It must be a dry business yours—nothing but stocks and shares," she remarked quietly.

"You're wrong. It's mighty exciting at times. What's your line? You never told me; although we've met so often I don't know much about you," Jane said, bluntly.

"I'm in an office. I don't typewrite."

"You don't miss much. It's wearing work. I wish I could find something else to do. If I'd a little capital I'd start a milliner's business. I'm rather good at trimming hats."

"How much would you want?"

"I could manage it on a hundred pounds. but I might as well wish for the moon," Jane said moodily.

Aileen hesitated for she hated the task which she had set herself, but finally she took the plunge.

"I might be able to get it for you."

"You get it!" Jane cried, in surprise and critically examined Aileen's costume.

"Yes I might be able to manage it. But one doesn't give a hundred pounds for nothing."

"I should guess not; but I'm willing to earn it,"

The two girls looked at one another steadily, and Aileen was satisfied that she dared venture farther.

"I have a friend who is interested in Tampo Oils," she said significantly.

"You needn't say any more. I understand," Jane answered, and she breathed heavily.

Aileen waited ratiently, and then endeavoured to clinch the matter.

"If you had a capital, say, of two hundred and fifty pounds, you would be sure of success. And there's no danger."

"I don't like to go against Mr. Logan. He's always treated me decently enough," Jane said, in a troubled voice: but Aileen saw that she had won.

"Think it over—there's no hurry—I'll meet you again in the morning. You've told me how 'hard up' you are at home. Take this; it'll help."

She offered Jane two five-pound notes, but the girl hesitated to take them.

"This money binds you to nothing. It is a free gift, and to-morrow you are at liberty to refuse to do what I ask."

"Who's your boss?" Jane asked, suddenly.

"I haven't got one. I'm acting for myself."

"So that's why you made up to me? You're a precious deep one, Miss Smith. Is your name Smith?"

"That's as good as any other name. If you consent, bring with you to-morrow all you can find out about Mr. Logan's dealings in Tampos. There shall be another ten pounds for you I shall probably want you to stay on in the City for a few weeks."

"It's a dirty business. I don't like it," Jane said, miserably.

"If I tell you that it was by such means Mr. Logan laid the foundation of his fortune, and by doing so injured one that I love?"

"So it's revenge you're after. I can understand that."

"And if I succeed, it will mean to you much more than two hundred and fifty pounds."

"I'll do it," Jane cried, with sudden decision, seizing her bill, hurried away.

Aileen watched her go and sighed wearily, for although she had succeeded, a gnawing sense of shame was present. But to get at Logan it was essential that she should have this inside information. But it was horrible to think that she had tempted this young girl, and had probably done her great moral damage.

"I must go through with it," she said, miserably, but for a long time she sat there deep in thought. At last she rose and walked slowly back to her office, where Costello told her the news that he had succeeded in buying a big block of Tampo Oil shares from a holder in the country. And Aileen succeeded in quieting her conscience.

CHAPTER XIX.

To Max Logan a great fortune had come very quickly, but as is so often the case wealth did not alter his character, perhaps because he did not greatly value money in itself. Immediately after the successful issue of the National Shipping Corporation, he had made London his headquarters, and had commenced a series of bold financial transactions that had at once brought him into prominence. But his were not the ways of Ladram Hawke, and his reputation remained unspotted.

Although a wealthy man, Max did not live ostentatiously, occupying a small house in St. James's and being content with a single man-servant. But each week-end he had indulged his love of sport, motoring to some place far away from London. His only intimate friends were Jack and Ethel Parmeter, who had also settled down in London, and one week-end the three of them went over to Le Touquet for a game of golf.

After a perfect day on the links they dined at the Hermitage Hotel, and afterwards sat down on the broad veranda smoking their cigars, while Ethel drew in deep breaths of the pine-laden air.

"Last night I dreamt of Aileen," Ethel remarked, suddenly, and gave a quick look at Max.

"I believe she is living with her father—somewhere in Surrey." Jack Parmeter remarked.

"I know. I wrote to her a few months ago, but her answer was rather cold, and I don't like to force my acquaintance when it's not wanted."

"You didn't tell me you'd written," her brother broke in quickly.

"No; I didn't think it would be good for you."

"I wonder if Hawke has any money left? I should hate Aileen to be poor," Jack said, thoughtfully.

"I've noticed her once or twice in the City, but she didn't see me," Max said, but his face was still turned away from them.

"Hawke can't love any of us, and she's a dutiful daughter. How the man must hate being an invalid. Upon my word, I feel sorry for him," Parmeter said.

"Jack, I never told you that she came to me. It was the Saturday before the dotation of the company. She told me that the doctor had warned her that Hawke must not be worried. She appealed to me to be merciful, and —I—I——"

"You refused?" said Ethel.

"What else could I do? Not only was I bound to your brother, but there were others—a dead friend. Yes, I refused; but I've suffered for it, and shall suffer."

"Then she must blame you for her father's condition."

"Yes, and rightly so. But if the same circumstances arose again I could not act differently."

Ethel looked at Max, and just for a moment the mask fell from her face, and the longing for him show itself in her eyes.

"This air makes me sleepy. Good night."

She kissed her brother and gave her hand to Max, and now she looked at him frankly.

"Max, you've had bad luck—but perhaps it will come right some day," she added, lightly.

Alone, the two friends smoked in silence, for their minds were with the past. Neither was a man to change lightly, and each knew that the other loved Aileen.

"Jack, old chap, I wonder you don't go and see Aileen. She has nothing against you, and it's time you married. Wealth, coupled with an ancient name, has its responsibilities," Max said, slowly.

"There's Ethel. She'll marry some day, and I shall be quite content to let her kiddies succeed to all I have. No, Max, I'm not the marrying sort. I'm too fond of my liberty. Besides, I should have no earthly chance of winning Aileen's love, and I would'nt take her on any other terms. Max, two years have passed; women are very forgiving. Why don't you try your luck?"

Logan rose and threw away his cigar. "I'm restless. Come for a sharp walk."

It was a perfect summer night, with a breeze from the sea, and they walked slowly through the forest. There was an intimacy that allowed of silence without a sense of embarrassment, but they stopped and sat down on a fallen tree. Slowly and methodically their pipes were filled, and each saw that there was something which must be said; and it was Max who began.

"Jack, I can't stand this much longer. I'm mad for a word with her. When I saw her in the City my instinct was to hasten to her, but I feared to see the contempt in her eyes. And yet I must do something. I can't sleep—for I only dream of her sweet face. It was infernal luck that compelled me to act as I did. The world calls me a fortunate man. They envy my wealth, and Heaven knows I'd strip myself of every penny to feel her hand in mine and hear her say that she loved me."

"You had infernal luck. I still care, but she was never mine, and I never really hoped. But with you—"

"Yes. I've felt the touch of her lips, and her arms around me. Now I'm mad with love and longing. I imagined I might forget, but each passing month only makes it worse. But I'm talking like a sentimental schoolgirl. If only some of my City friends—or enemies—could hear me!" he wound up, grimly.

"Sentiment is the breath of life. You needn't feel ashamed. Come along, old chap, let's get back. We'll have an early round in the morning."

On reaching the hotel they went to their rooms at once, but Parmeter had only taken off his coat when their was a knock at the door and Ethel came in.

"Well, I hope you've cheered him up," she began.

"No: much, I'm afraid. He cares for her more than ever."

"I feared he would not forget. Jack, I know I ought'n't to talk to you like this."

"We're brother and sister—and better than that, pals. Besides, we're both in the same boat, and there's nothing to be ashamed of—in loving. But it's hard luck, Ethel. Shall we start on a voyage round the world? The yacht could be got ready in a week. I want to see you happy and married to some real good fellow, he said, with feeling.

"I don't want to go away. I would rather have Max's friendship than the love of any other man. Besides I always think that there's a chance. I'm ashamed to admit it, but I've always been frank with you, Jack."

"Then I shall have to marry. There won't be much difficulty," he added, ruefully; for mothers were wont to throw their marriageable daughters at his head.

When they met in the morning at the breakfast table they were all cheerful, and without any suggestion of their moods of the night before. A pleasant drive to the links, and the two friends started a round of golf, while Ethel played with the lady professional. The one game to make one forget all that troubles.

They were both keen, and they played one of those great matches which give such a zest to the game. They were level at the last green, which was halved, and they were about to play a deciding hole.

"No, let us divide the honours," suggested Max and Jack agreed promptly.

Ethel was awaiting them at the Golf Hotel, and seated with her on the veranda was a girl whom she introduced to them as an old school-fellow—Gladys Forrester.

"We've been talking over old times, and she's lunching with us," Ethel announced.

Although Gladys was not strictly beautful, her manner was vivacious and she possessed a lively tongue that kept others amused.

"I've only just gathered that you're the famous Max Logan. I'll write you up for the 'Daily Wire,'" she said to Max, when lunch was over.

"Please spare me," he murmured, a little coldly, for he hated journalists.

"I'm really a novelist—but the world is very curious about you, and I'm always willing to satisfy its curiosity, at a price. But still, if you mind——"

"Do with me as you wish," he said, with a laugh, and immediately turned to Ethel.

"I suppose I ought to feel snubbed, but I don't," said Miss Forrester, merrily, to Parmeter. "But I wish he'd give me a tip for the Stock Exchange. I'm dreadfully hard up."

Jack glanced significantly at her daintly costume and the jewels on her fingers.

"That's my stock-in-trade," she said, with a pout.

"I've read your last book—'Love in a Mist' he said after a pause.

"That's nice. It's so nice and so rare to meet anyone that's read me. Of course, people often die when I tell them I'm a novelist but I generally find out. Always tell people I write. There's nothing like keeping one's name before the public. By the by, you might as well put 'Love in a Mist' down on your library list—and insist upon getting it. Don't be put off with an inferior substitute. Yes, Mr. Parmeter, I know I talk a lot.——"

"Are you really hard up?" he asked curiously.

"Last year I made four hundred pounds. This year I don't think it'll run to quite so much. And I'm dreadfully extravagant. I do long for pretty things, and money to throw away."

"Throw away?" he repeated, with amusement.

"Yes; there's on fun in merely spending. But I wouldn't care to be really rich, like Mr. Logan, for instance. Such a person misses all the sweetness of life, the ups and downs, the pleasure of an unexpectedly fat cheque, and the spending of it."

For the first time for many a long month Jack Parmeter was interested in a woman, and when Max and Ethel proposed a game he told them he preferred to stay where he was, and suggested that they should have a match. Gladys Forrester did not play golf.

"I really can't afford it," she said frankly. "Of course, one can play for nothing by sponging on one's dear friends but I always like to pay my whack. If ever you ask me to dine, you'll have to let me pay my share. That reminds me, I owe you seven francs for the lunch."

She proceeded to count out the money, which she gave to him, and he did not hesitate to accept it for he was beginning to understand and like her.

"If you are going back to London, will you dine with me on Wednesday next—on your own terms?" he asked.

"Yes, so long as you don't chose too expensive a place. I've just finished a novel, and am taking a short holiday. Of course, couldn't afford to stay here, but a friend who has a bugalow invited me for the week-end."

"Then you don't mind accepting hospitality from some people?"

"She's an old school-fellow."

"Then, if Ethel asks you to stay with her—she comes under the same description."

"I think I'll wait till she ask me. And then I'll consider it. Let us go and meet them."

They saw nothing more of Gladys Forrester during their stay in Le Touquet, until they reached the station, where she was with a friend, and did not come into their carriage. But on their arrival at Boulogne Jack took charge of Glady's luggage, and remained with her during the crossing to Dover. Max and Ethel watched them together with amusement, for neither of them imagined that Jack was serious.

"I am glad to see Jack interested in a girl. I shall cultivate Gladys." Ethel announced, as they came alongside they quay, and so she invited her to their engaged carriage.

There was a little self-interest in the invitation, although she did not acknowledge it to herself, for Gladys would make of their party a round number, and on many occasions there might be a division which would leave her with Max. But upon reaching London Max drove straight to the City, greatly to her disappointment, for she had anticipated a pleasent evening.

The offices of Max Logan were palatial, and occupied the whole of one floor of a building near the Bank of England. There were many people waiting to see him with schemes for which capital was required. At first he had given interviews to these visitors, but most of the proposals were impossible, and a great deal of time was wasted. Now he had delegated that duty to secretaries, but still many waited in the hope that they might see the millionaire himself.

Max's own room was quite plainly furnished, and one could see a single document in evidence—only a large oak table, with a telephone and a switch board.

"Send Miss Lane to me," he said to his principal secretary.

And then he began to dictate rapidly, and when he had finished his letters he gave her a quick look of scrutiny.

"You don't look very well. Is anything the matter? Perhaps you would like your holiday now?" he suggested, kindly.

"No; I am all right. It's the heat," she answered hastily.

"Just one more letter, and head it 'Tampo Oils,'" he said, and now there was no lack of colour on her cheeks.

(To be continued.)

"Practically two persons out of every five who die in Dublin die in institutions or asylums," said a witness at the housing inquiry in Dublin yesterday.

It is declared at The Hague that it will not be possible for the third Peace Conference to assemble at the earliest before 1916 or

Commander Evans, of the Antarctic Expedition, has been presented at Newcastle with a gold medal by the Tyneside Geographical Society.

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CINEMA PRICES AND PROFITS.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

The approaching majority of cinematography may well call for a brief review of the extraordinary growth of the industry since that eventful day in 1893 when at the World's Fair, Chicago, Thomas Edison's cinetoscope was introduced to an amazed public, writes Langford Reed in the *Daily Mail*.

To-day it is computed that in Great Britain alone about eight million individuals attend "the pictures" every week, while the various picture palaces employ over 120,000 people, at a weekly wage bill amounting to quite £250,000

Six years ago the number of such employes was certainly below 1,000, and their earnings not more than £2,000. A comparison of the picture palace growth for the last few years of an ordinary London suburb and an ordinary big provincial town gives a pretty good idea of the influence exerted by the bioscope over the country as a whole. Brixton, which a few years ago possessed one small picture theatre, now has nine! Most of these are elaborate and spacious buildings which in the aggregate provide seating accommodation for 6,000 people. Portsmouth in the same period has advanced from four halls to twenty-two, representing a combined seating accommodation of over 15,000—roughly a sixteenth of the population! In the United States the growth is even more phenomenal. Six million people are said to attend the pictures daily, and the town of Minneapolis, which has sixty-nine licensed moving picture theatres for its population of about 300,000, may be said to be typical of the whole country.

60,000 PICTURE THEATRES IN THE WORLD.

The number of picture theatres in the whole world, it is estimated, exceeds 60,000. Even Jerusalem and prehistoric places in China and Japan have now been reached—indeed, in the latter country there is no town of any size without a permanent picture show of its own.

Six years ago, in England at any rate, back garden production with shabby old theatrical scenery set up on a rough stage of planks, the whole exposed to the elements of nature, was the usual setting for cinematograph production. I have taken part in many such performances. The scenery was frequently blown down, the performers and properties drenched with rain, and a great deal of time was always wasted owing to the dependence of players and photographers on the continuance of sunlight. Often the sun would vanish right in the middle of a scene, and it would perhaps be an hour before it was possible to resume photographic operations by its light. Nowadays the typical studio is a permanent theatre situated in several acres of ground, specially adapted for cinematographic purposes. One of the finest of the British studios is 280 feet long, 180 feet wide, and has enough floor space to permit of twenty scenes being set for photographing at one time. The establishment is quite independent of the sun's vagaries, for illumination equal to that of 70,000 candles is supplied by huge arc lamps, which can be moved to any position on wires running the whole length of the building.

The United States takes the lead in "producing," and it is no exaggeration to say that 50 per cent. of the world's moving pictures are filmed there. The American manufacturers also send their producers and stock companies travelling all over the globe, creating pictures that require a non-American setting in their proper environment. American producers are inimitable in everything except historical subjects; in this class of work they have everything to learn from their British confreres.

FILMS THAT COST FORTUNES.

Spectacular films have, of course, enormously increased the cost of production, and several small fortunes have recently been expended in this way. "The Three Musketeers," from first to last cost to produce nearly £20,000. "The Battle of Gettysburg" and "Antony and Cleopatra" over £16,000 each. "The Miracle" and "The Last Days of Pompeii" £15,000 each, "Sixty Years a Queen" £12,000, and "Hamlet" well over £10,000.

In films of this kind solid built-up scenes have taken the place of flimsy stage sets and painted backcloths. In "Sixty Years a Queen," for example, exact replicas were made of a great portion of Westminster Abbey and of the Crystal Palace by a vast army of carpenters whose weekly wage bill amounted to £200. The salaries of the artistes engaged amounted to £7,982, and the cost of the wigs and dresses for the principals alone was £1,250.

Increased cost of production has naturally brought a corresponding increase in selling price. When spectacular subjects first came definitely into vogue, about three years ago, they could be bought in the open market for 4d. a foot. Public auction is now the recognised method, and huge sums are realised. The British rights of "Antony and Cleopatra" for three years were sold for £8,100, while "From Manger to Cross," "Les Miserables" and "Quo Vadis" have brought their manufacturers from all sources close on £100,000.

Although the United States takes the lead in producing Great Britain is easily first in the matter of distribution, quite 80 per cent. of the world's films being "released" there.

A significant feature of the rapid development of cinematography is the fact that the number of new companies formed in connection with the trade during the first eight months of the present year was 349, representing a capital of £1,855,700 compared with 236 companies with a capital of £1,001,700 for the corresponding period of 1912.

As an instance of rapid profit, the writer the other day heard of a man who bought for £10,000 an ex-hippodrome originally costing £40,000, and who is now making a profit of £250 a week.

£1,000 PRIZE FOR A PLOT.

There has been a tremendous advance too, in the prices paid for film stories. Five years ago the standard price for a good scenario was a guinea, and very often "plots" were bought for 10s., 7s. 6d., and even 5s. Now from £2 to £10 is the recognised price, according to the length of the subject, while well-known authors who adapt their literary stories for the cinema are paid sums and royalties commensurate with their reputation. For the scenario of a forthcoming American production £400 was paid to the lucky author, while a well-known Italian company is offering a prize of £1,000 for the best plot sent them before April.

With regard to the theatre and exhibition side of the cinematograph trade, I am firmly of opinion that we have reached the zenith; when, as has been shown, a single suburb of London has nine picture theatres, it is surely time to pause. But the production side is only in its infancy, and will certainly not reach maturity in the present generation.

Nevertheless, the last few years have witnessed a great improvement in the tone of the film stories issued, and risque dramas and knockabout farces have been almost entirely superseded by good, clean pictures. Thanks also to such public-spirited men as Mr. Thomas Edison in the United States and Mr. Charles Urban in England, and the practical encouragement of such a journal as the London *Evening News*, the number of purely educational films in common use has grown to a remarkable extent.

It is surprising, however, that so many theatre proprietors continue to cling to the old black and white cinematography, which is so obviously inferior to that in natural colours.

THE FABLES OF FORTUNE.

WEALTH THAT SELDOM MATERIALISES.

Stories of huge fortunes left by "rich uncles" or falling from the sky have a habit of turning out badly. It was recently stated that a Lancashire washer-woman named Fawcett had been bequeathed £25,000 under the will of Miss Sarah Ann Davison, of Redmire, who had left £200,000. Whatever hopes have been built upon this romance have been badly shattered, for the will of the lady has been proved at £18,000 odd, and there is nothing for Mrs. Fawcett.

Like the Gold Brick and Spanish Prisoner yarns, fortune romances are constantly doing bad service, either in cruelly hoaxing innocent people or in enabling designing persons to practise deception.

A few months ago, says the *Daily News*, a Sheffield man received a cheque for £20,000 said to have been left him under the will of a name-sake of his—Elias Dawson, of Texas. He had no knowledge of his departed name sake, and, being sceptical of the genuineness of the fortune, he published his experience broadcast, pointing out that "such a communication falling into the hands of an excitable person might do a deal of harm."

Two years ago there was the case of a commissionaire at a South Wales theatre. The story was that he had unexpectedly inherited many thousands of pounds. A week later this fabulously rich man was still standing at the entrance to the theatre.

Another story of a fortune was exploded in August last. It was announced that a man named Tunstall, a labourer employed by the Bolton Corporation, had received news from Australia that his father-in-law had died and left him his fortune, variously estimated at from £200,000 to £400,000. Romantic details were added as to how Tunstall came to be related to so wealthy a man. He had, it was said, saved the lives of two ladies at a bathing resort in the Isle of Man, one of them being the wife of the wealthy Australian who had left the fortune, and had married the daughter.

GONE—"DEAD"—ALIVE AGAIN.

After the news of the fortune had spread Tunstall disappeared, and was said to have gone to Australia to take up a pearl fishery and a silk weaving industry. His friends at Bolton were soon afterwards surprised to hear that Tunstall had died and been buried at sea. The next news was that he had returned to Bolton, and that he had been locked up for safety. A statement was found on him in which he declared that his real name was Tired, and that he had pains in the head "something awful." He said he wished he had never heard of the money. The fortune failed to materialise.

Some years ago a Plymouth family was informed that a rich uncle had left them £30,000, and a Newcastle woman was said to have been left £25,000 by an Australian.

It has also to be recalled that a woman named Mrs. Annie Pearce, nearly 70 years of age deluded the town of Ludlow for two months with a story of a £10,000 legacy left by a cousin in Pittsburg. She borrowed money from her neighbours on the strength of her alleged good fortune, and when the creditors became pressing she announced that the legacy was at the Bank of England, and that she intended visiting London to get it. Finally she shot herself dead with a revolver.

Violet Charlesworth and Mrs. Charlesworth, her mother, also practised a similar deception by announcing that Violet was coming into a fortune of £150,000 when she reached the age of 25. Both were sentenced to five years' penal servitude (afterwards reduced to three years) for conspiring and obtaining money by false pretences.

THE SHANGHAI PASSAGE.

(By Percival Gibson.)

In Tom Mowbray's boarding-house the sailors who sat upon the narrow benches round the big room ceased their talk as the door opened and Tom Mowbray himself entered from the street. The men in the room, for all the dreary stiffness of their shore-clothes carried upon their faces, in their hands shaped to the rasp of ropes, in every attitude of their bodies, he ineradicable hall mark of the sea which was the arena of their lives; they salted the barren place with its vigour and pungency. Pausing within the door, Tom Mowbray sent his pale, inexpressive glance flickering along the faces they turned towards him.

"Well, boys," he said, "takin' it easy for a spell?"

There was a murmur of reply from the men; they watched him warily, knowing that he was not genial for nothing. He was a man of fifty or more, bloated in body, with an immobile grey face and a gay white moustache that masked his gross and ruthless mouth. He was dressed like any other successful merchant, bulging waistcoat, showy linen, and all; the commodity in which he dealt was the flesh and blood of seamen, and his house was eminent among those which helped the water front of San Francisco—the Barbary Coast, as sailors call it—to its unholy fame. He stood among the sunburnt, steady-eyed seamen like a fungus in fresh grass.

"An' now, who's for a good ship?" he inquired. There was a sort of mirth in his voice as he spoke. "Good wages, good grub, an' a soft job. Don't all of ye speak at once."

The sailors eyed him warily. From the end of the room a white-haired American looked up wryly.

"What's her name?" he asked.

"Name?" Tom Mowbray kept his countenance, though the name was the cream of the joke. He paused, watching the faces of those who had been ashore a week and were due to ship again when he should give the word. "Oh, you don't want to be scared of her name; her name's all right. She's the *Etna*!"

Somebody laughed, and Tom Mowbray gave him an approving glance; the others interchanged looks. The *Etna* had a reputation familiar to seamen, and a nickname, too; they called her the "Hell packet." Of all the tall and beautiful ships which maintained their smartness and their beauty upon the agony of wronged and driven seamen, the *Etna* was the most terrible, a blue-water penitentiary, a floating place of torment. To enhance the strange terror of her, the bitter devil who was her captain carried his wife on board; the daily brutalities that made her infamous went on under the eyes and within the hearing of a woman: it added a touch of the grotesque to what was otherwise fearful enough.

Tom Mowbray stood enjoying the dumb consternation of his victims.

"Well, who's for it?" he inquired. "Ain't there none of you that wants a good ship like that—Noo York an' back in ten an' eighteen dollars a month? Well, I s'pose I'll have to take my pick of ye."

They knew he had proposed the matter to them only in mockery of their helplessness; they were at his mercy, and those he selected would have to go. He would secure an advance of three months of their wages as payment for their week or so of board; and they would desert penniless in New York to escape the return voyage. There was no remedy; it was almost a commonplace risk of their weary lives—so commonplace a risk that of all those men, accustomed to peril and violence, there was none to rise and drive a fist into his sleek face. But from the back of the room one, nursing a crossed knee, with his pipe in his mouth, spoke with assurance.

"I'm not goin' aboard of her," he said.

Tom Mowbray's heavy brows lowered a little; he surveyed the speaker. It was a young man, sitting remote from the windows, whose face, in the shadows of the big, bare room, showed yet a briskness of colouring. His name—Tom remembered it with an effort—was Goodwin, Daniel Goodwin; he had been paid off from a "line-juicer" little more than a week before.

"Oh, *you're* not goin' aboard of her?" he queried, slowly.

"No," answered the young man, calmly; "I'm not."

It was defiance, it was insult; but Tom Mowbray could stand that. He smoothed out his countenance, watching while the young man's neighbour on the bench nudged him warningly.

"Well, I gotta find a crowd for her," he said in tones of resignation. "I dunno how I'm goin' to do it, though." He sighed, the burlesque sigh of a fat man pitying himself, and passed through the room to the door at the far end. Not till it had closed behind him did talk resume. A man who had been three weeks ashore leaned back against the wall and let his breath escape in a sigh which was not burlesque. For him there was no hope; he was as much doomed as if a judge had pronounced sentence on him.

"Oh, rats!" he said. "Wonder if he'll let me have a dollar to get a drink 'fore I go aboard of her?"

The others turned their eyes on him curiously: whatever happened to them, he was a man who would sail in the *Etna*; already he was isolated and tragic.

The neighbour who had nudged young Goodwin nudged him again.

"Come on," he breathed into the ear that the young man bent towards him. "Come out; I want so speak t' ye."

In the street, the mean, cobbled street of the Barbary Coast, he who had nudged him took Goodwin by the arm and spoke urgently.

"Say, ain't ye got no sense?" he demanded. "Talkin' like that to Tom Mowbray! Don't ye know that's the way to fix him to ship ye aboard the 'Hell-packet'?"

"He can't ship me aboard of any 'Hell-packet,'" answered Goodwin, serenely. "When I ship I ship myself, an' I pay my board in cash. There ain't any advance note to be got out o' me."

The other halted and drew Goodwin to halt facing him at the edge of the side walk, where a beetle-browed saloon projected its awning above them. Like Goodwin, he was young and brown; but unlike Goodwin, there was a touch of sophistication, of daunting experience in the seriousness of his face. The two had met and chummed after the fashion of sailors, who make and lose their friends as the hazard of the hour directs.

"You don't know Tom Mowbray," he said, in a kind of affectionate contempt. "He's—he's a swine—an' he's cruel. Didn't you hear about him shippin' a corpse aboard o' the *Susquehanna*, an' drawin' three months' advance for it? Why, you ain't got a show with him if he's got down on ye."

Goodwin smiled.

"Maybe I don't know Tom Mowbray," he said, "but it's a sure thing Tom Mowbray don't know me. Come on an' have a drink, Jim. This thing of the *Etna*—it's settled. Come on!"

He led the way into the saloon beside them. Jim, growling warningly, followed him.

At twenty-six—it was Goodwin's age—one should be very much a man. One's moustache is confirmed in its place; one has the stature and muscles of a man, a man's tenacity and resistance, while the heart of boyishness still pulses in one's body. It is the age at which capacity is the ally of impulse, when heart and hand go paired in perfect fraternity. One is as sure of oneself as a woman of thirty, and with as much and as little reason. Goodwin, when he announced that he, at any rate, would not be one of the crew of the *Etna*, spoke out of a serene confidence in himself. He knew himself for a fine seaman and a reasonably fine human being. He had not squandered his wages, and he did not mean to be robbed of his earnings when he shipped himself again. It was his first visit to San Francisco; the ports he knew were not dangerous to a man who took care of himself, who was not a drunkard and could fight at need. He showed something under six feet tall, long in the limb and moving handily, with eyes of an angry blue in a face tanned russet by wind and sun.

In the saloon he laughed down Jim's instances of Tom Mowbray's treachery and cunning.

"I reckon Tom Mowbray knows when he's safe," he said. "Why, if he was to do any o'them things to me, I'd get him if I had to dig for him. Yes, *sir*!"

From thence the course of events ran as anyone familiar with the Barbary Coast might have prophesied. They returned to the boarding-house for supper and joined their fellows at the long table in the back room, and were waited on by Tom Mowbray's "runners." Mowbray himself, with his scared lean wife and his wife's crippled brother, had a table apart from the men. As he ate he entertained himself by baiting the unhappy cripple, till the broken man, whose face-muscles were drawn with paralysis, stammered tearfully across the table at him, shaking and grimacing in a nervous frenzy which Tom Mowbray always found comical. The woman between them sat with her eyes downcast and her face bitter and still. They made a picture of domesticity at which the sailors stared in a fascination of perplexity while the hard-faced "runners" in their shirt-sleeves carried the plates to and from the kitchen and the ritual of the evening meal proceeded to its finish.

If there was in Goodwin a quality more salient than his youthful force and his trust in his own capacity, it was the manner he had of seeing absorbedly the men and things that presented themselves to his eyes, so that even in dull and trivial matters he gathered strong impressions and vivid memories. The three people at the little table made a group from which, while he ate, he could not withdraw his eyes. The suffering passivity of the woman, the sly, sinister humour in Tom Mowbray's heavy grey face, the livid and impotent hate that frothed in the crippled man and his strange jerky gestures, the atmosphere of nightmare cruelty and suffering that enveloped them like a miasma—these bit themselves into his imagination and left it sore. He saw and tasted nothing of what he ate and drank; he was lost in watching the three at the other table. The "runner" who re-filled his cup with coffee winked across the head to one of the others as though in mirth at his abstraction.

In the ordinary way he would have gone for a walk up-town with his friend after supper, but he was not in a mood for company that evening, and found himself sleepy besides. He went upstairs to the bedroom he shared with two other men to get some tobacco he had there, and discovered in himself so strong an inclination to slumber that he decided to go to bed forthwith. He lit his pipe and sat down on his bed to take his boots off. He had one boot unlaced, but still on his foot, when his pipe dropped from his lips. Across his drugged and failing brain there flickered for an instant the blurred shape of a suspicion.

"What's the matter with me?" he half cried, and tried to rise to his feet.

He knew he had failed to stand up and had fallen back on the bed. With his last faculties he resisted the tides of darkness that rushed in upon him: then his grasp upon consciousness loosened, and his face, which had been knitted in effort, relaxed. When, half an hour later, Tom Mowbray and two of his "runners" came to find him, he lay, scarcely breathing, in the appearance of a profound and natural sleep.

It was thirty-six hours later when a vague consciousness of pain, growing upon his poisoned nerves, sharpened to a climax and he opened his eyes, lying where he found himself without moving. It took him some minutes before he brought his mind into co-ordination with his senses to realize what he saw. Then it was plain to him that he was lying upon the bare slats of a bunk in the narrow forecastle of a ship.

Slowly the sailor within him asserted itself. "This hooker's at anchor!"

By degrees he began to account for himself. Recollection returned; he had waked in a bare and bedless bunk, but it was at Tom Mowbray's he had fallen asleep. He remembered going up to his room and the sleepiness that had pressed itself upon him there. And there was a thought, a doubt, that had been with him at the last. It eluded him for a moment; then he remembered and sat up in an access of vigour and anger as he recalled it.

"Knock-out drops," he said. "Yes, by Heaven! Tom Mowbray's shanghaied me!"

His head ached, his skin and his mouth were parched as by a fever. Stiffly he swung himself over the edge of his bunk and went on feet that were numb and uncertain through the door to the deck. He was sore all over from lying on the bare slats of the bunk, and the dregs of the drug still clogged his mind and muscles; but, like the flame in a foul lantern, there burned in him the fires of anger.

"Shanghaied!" he repeated, as he reeled to the rail and caught at a backstay to steady himself. "Well, the man that did it wants to hide when I get ashore again."

He cast his eyes aft over the ship on which he found himself, summing her up with an automatic expertness. An American ship, it was plain, and a three-skysail yarder at that, with a magnificent stature and spread of spars. Abeam of her San Francisco basked along its shore; she was at anchor well out in the bay. What ship was it that he had viewed from a dockhead lying just there? The answer was on his lips even before his eyes discovered the boat-sh carried on top of the forecastle, with her name lettered upon it. Tom Mowbray had proved his power by shanghaiing him aboard the *Etna*!

He said nothing; the situation was beyond mere oaths, but wrath surged in him like a flood.

Around the for'ard house, walking measured steps, came Mr Fant, the mate of the *Etna*, and accosted him.

"Sobered up, have ye?" said Mr. Fant.

"Yes, sir," said Goodwin.

"That's right," said Mr. Fant, mildly, surveying him with an appearance of gentle interest. "Knock-out drops?" he inquired

"Yes, sir," answered Goodwin again, watching him.

"Ah!" Mr. Fant shook his head "Well,' you're all right now," he said. "Stick yer head in a bucket an' ye'll be ready to turn to."

Mr. Fant had his share in the fame of the *Etna*; he was a part of her character. Goodwin though his mind still moved slowly, eyed him intently, gauging the man's strange and masked quality, probing the mildness of his address for the thing it veiled. He saw the mate of the *Etna* as a spare man of middle age, who would have been tall but for the stoop of his shoulders. His shaven face was constricted primly; he had the mouth of an old maid, and stood slack-bodied, with his hands sunk in the pockets of his jackets. Only the tightness of his clothes across his chest and something sure and restrained in his gait as he walked hinted of the iron thews that governed his lean body; and while he spoke in the accents of an easy civility, his stony eyes looked on Goodwin with an unblinking and remorseless aloofness. It was not hard to image him when the *Etna*, with her crew seduced or drugged to man her, should be clear of soundings and the business of the voyage put in shape, when every watch on deck would be a quacking ordeal of fear and pain, and every watch below an interval for mere despair.

The vision of it made Goodwin desperate.

"I haven't signed on, sir," he protested. "I've been shanghaied here. This ain't——"

He paused under the daunting compulsion of Mr. Fant's eye.

"You've signed on all right," said Mr. Fant. "Your name's John Smith, an' you signed on yesterday. You don't want to make any mistake about that, Smith."

He spoke as mildly as ever, and yet was menacing and terrible. But Goodwin was insistent.

"My name's Godwin," he persisted. "Tom Mowbray drugged me and shoved me on board. I want to go ashore"

Mr. Fant turned to go aft. "You get yer head into a bucket," he counselled. "Hurry up, now. There's work waitin' to be done."

"I won't!" shouted Goodwin.

"Eh!" Mr. Fant's voice was still mild as he uttered the exclamation, but before Goodwin could repeat himself he had moved. As if some spring in him had been released from tension, the mild and prim Mr. Fant whirled on his heel and a fist took Goodwin on the edge of the jaw and sent him gasping and clucking on to his back; while, with the precision of a movement rehearsed and practised, Mr. Fant's booted foot swung forward and kicked him into the scuppers. He lay there on his back, looking up in an extremity of terror and astonishment at the unmoved face of the mate.

"Get up, Smith," commanded Mr. Fant. Goodwin obeyed, scarcely conscious of the pain in his face and flank in the urgency of the moment. "Now you get the bucket, same as I told you, and when you've freshened yourself come aft an' I'll start you on a job. See?"

"Aye, aye, air," responded Goodwin, mechanically, and started for'ard. The *Etna* had absorbed him into her system. He was initiated already to his *role* of a driven beast; but tenacious as an altar fire, there glowed yet within him the warmth of his anger against Tom Mowbray. It was secret, beyond the reach of Mr. Fant's fist; the fist was only another item in Tom Mowbray's debt.

From his place on the cross-jack-yard, to which Mr. Fant sent him, Goodwin had presently a view of the captain's wife. She came to the poop from the cabin companion-way and leaned for a while on the taffrail, seeming to gaze at the town undulating over its hills dwarfed by the distance. It was when she turned to go down again that Goodwin had a full view of her face, bleak and rigid, with greying hair drawn tightly back from the temples, as formal and blank as the face of a clock. It was told of her that she would sit knitting in her chair by the mizen fife-rail while at the break of the poop a miserable man was being trodden and beaten out of the likeness of humanity, and never lift her head nor shift her attitude for all his cries and struggles. I was her presence aboard that touched the man-slaughtering *Etna* with her quality of the *macabre*.

"But she won't see me broken up" swore Goodwin to himself as her head vanished in the hood of the companion. "No, not if I got to set the blessed ship alight?"

He made the acquaintance, when work was over for the day, of his fellows in ill-fortune, the owners of the three occupied bunks in the forecastle As if the *Etna* had laid herself out to starve him of every means of comfort, they proved to be "Dutchmen"—that is to say, Teutons of one nationality or another—and therefore, by sea-canons, his inferiors, incapable of sharing his feelings and not to be trusted with his purpose. One question, however, they were able to answer satisfactorily. It had occurred to him that since even Tom Mowbray could only get men for the *Etna* by drugging them, her officers would probably take special precautions to guard against desertions.

"Do they lock us in here at night?" he asked of the three of them when they sat at supper in the port forecastle.

They stared at him uncomprehendingly. For them, helots of the sea, the *Etna*'s terrors were nothing out of the way. All ships use them harshly; life itself was harsh enough.

"Log us in!" answered one of them. "No—for what shall they log us in?"

"That's all right, then," said Goodwin, and let them continue to stare at him, ruminating his reasons for the question.

There was a fourth Dutchman who slumbered through the day in the starboard forecastle and sat all night in the galley, in the exercise of his functions as night watchman. His lamp shed a path of light from the galley door to the rail when, his fellows in the forecastle being audibly asleep, Goodwin rose from his bunk and came forth to the deck. In the break of the poop there showed the light of Mr. Fant's window, where he lay in his bunk, relaxing his grisly official personality with a book and a cigar.

In deft haste Goodwin stepped to the fore side of the forecastle, where he would be hidden should the watchman take a fancy to look out of his galley. In him a single emotion was constant; he had a need to find Tom Mowbray. It was more than an idea or a passion; it was like the craving of a drug maniac for his poison. The shore that blinked at him across the black waters was not inaccessible under the impulse of that lust of anger. He was at all times a strong swimmer. Under shelter of the deckhouse he stripped his clothes and made of them—it was only his shirt and trousers—a bundle which the belt that carried his sheath-knife fastened upon his head, descending under his chin like a helmet-strap. With infinite precaution, to be unheard, he went in this trim across the deck to the rail.

The *Etna*'s chain-plates were broad as a frigate's; he had but to let himself down carefully and he was in the water without a splash. A dozen strokes took him clear of her, and presently he paused, up-ending and treading water to look back at her. She stood up over her anchors like a piece of architecture, poising like a tower. The sailor in him paid tribute to the builders who had conceived her beauty. They had devised a ship; it needed Mr Fant and his colleagues to degrade her into a sea-going Tophet and give a mess to her by-name of "Hell-packet." He was clear of her now; he might fail to reach the shore, and drown, but at least the grey woman aft would never see his humiliation and defeat. He turned over, setting his face to the waterside lights of the city, and struck out.

It was a long swim, and it was fortunate for him that he took water on the turn of the tide, so that where the tail of the ebb set him down the first of the flood bore him back. The stimulus of the chill and the labour of swimming cleared the poison from his body and brain. He swam steadily, with eyes fixed on the lights beading the waterside and mind clenched on his single purpose to find Tom Mowbray, to deal with him, to satisfy the anger which ached in him like a starved appetite. How he would handle him, what he would do to him, when he found him, did not occupy his thought: it was a purpose and not a plan which was taking him ashore. He had the man's pursy large face for ever in his consciousness; the vision of it was a spur, an exasperation. He found himself swimming furiously, wasting strength, in the thought of encountering it.

Good luck, and not calculation, brought him ashore on the broadside of the Barbary Coast, in a small dock where a Norwegian barque lay slumbering alongside the wharf. Her watchman, if she had one, was not in sight; it was upon her deck that he dressed himself, fumbling hurriedly into the shirt and trousers which he had failed after all, to keep dry. He jerked his belt tight about him and felt the sheath-knife which it carried pressing against his back. He reached back and slid it round to his right side where his hand could drop on it easily; it might chance that before the night was over he would need a weapon.

He had no notion of the hour nor of the length of time he had been in the water. As he passed bare-footed from the wharf he was surprised to find the shabby street empty under its sparse lamps. It lay between its mean houses vacant and unfamiliar in its quietude; it seemed to him as though the city waited in a conscious hush till he should have done what he had come to do. His bare feet on the sidewalk slapped and shuffled, and he hurried along close to the walls; the noise he made, for all his caution, appeared to him monstrous, enough to wake the sleepers in the houses and draw them to their windows to see the man who was going to find Tom Mowbray.

An alley between gapped and decrepit board-fences brought him to the back of the house he sought; he swung himself into the unsavoury backyard of it without delaying to seek for the gate. The house was over him, blank and lightless, its roof a black heap against the night sky. He paused to look up at it. He was still without any plan; not even now did he feel the need of one. To go in—to break in, if that were the quickest way—to stamp his stormy way up to the room where Tom Mowbray was sleeping, to wrench him from his bed and then let loose the maniac fury that lurked within him—all that was plain to do. He cast a glance at the nearest window, and then it was that the door of the house opened.

He was standing to one side a dozen paces from it; a single noiseless step took him to the wall against which he backed screened by the darkness, and waited to see who would come forth. A figure appeared and lingered in the doorway, and he caught the sibilance of a whisper, and immediatly upon it a dull noise of tapping, as though someone beat gently and slowly against the door with a clenched hand. It was a noise he had heard before; his faculties strained themselves to identify it. Then a second figure appeared smaller than the first moving with a strange gait, and he knew. It was the cripple, Mowbray's brother-in-law, and it was his leather-shod crutch which had tapped on the floor of the passage. The two figures moved down the yard together and presently, as they passed from the shadow of the house and came within the feeble light of a lamp that burned at the mouth of the alley he saw that the taller of the two was Tom Mowbray's wife. They found the gate in the fence and opened it, manifestly hesitating at the strident creaking it made, and passed through. At no moment were they clear to see but to Goodwin's eyes their very gait was in some way expressive of a tragic solemnity that clad them.

He remained silent in his place as they went along the alley towards the street, passing him at arm's length on the other side of the fence. Their footsteps were muffled on the unpaved ground of the alley, but there was another noise which he heard—the sound of the woman weeping—weeping brokenly and openly. Then the cripple's harsh, hopeless voice spoke.

"Anyway, we're alone together again for a bit, Sally," he croaked.

The woman checked her sobs to answer, "Yes; honey," she replied, gently, as though she answered a child.

Goodwin waited till the tapping of the crutch had receded. "So they've quit him a last," he reflected. "And"—he stepped forth from his hiding place briskly—"they've left the door open. Now for Tom Mowbray!"

Once within the door he was no longer careful to be silent. The house was dark and he had to grope his way to the stairs or he would have run at and up them at the top of his speed. The place seemed full of doors closed upon sleeping people; someone on an upper floor was snoring with the noise of a man strangling. He moved among them awkwardly, but he knew which was the room that harboured his man. The door of it was before him at last. He fumbled and found the handle.

"Now!" he said, aloud, and thrust it open.

His vision of vengeance had shown him the room that was to be its arena, but this room was dark and he could not see it. He had not allowed for that. He swore as the door swung to behind him.

"Mowbray!" he shouted. "Mowbray, you blasted robber! Wake up an' get what's comin' to you!"

There was no answering stir to tell him the direction in which to spring with hands played for the grapple. The room had a strange stillness; in spite of himself he held his breath to listen for Tom Mowbray's breathing. His right arm brushed the hilt of his sheath-knife as he stood, tense and listening. There was no sound of breathing, but there was something.

It was like the slow tick of a very quiet clock, measured and persistent. He could not make it out.

"Mowbray!" he called once more, and the only answer was that "pat-a-pat" that became audible again when he ceased to call.

"I bet I'll wake you," he said, and stepped forward, feeling before him with his hands. They found the surface of a table struck and knocked over a glass that stood upon it, and found a box of matches. "Ah!" grunted Goodwin, triumphantly.

The match-flame languished ere it stood steady and let the room be seen. Goodwin had passed the bed and was standing with his back to it. With the match in his fingers and his eyes dazzled by its light he turned and approached it. The face of Tom Mowbray showed wide-open eyes at him from the pillow. The bed-clothes lay across his chest; one arm hung over the edge of the bed with the hand loose and limp. And about his neck his night-clothes and the linen of the bed were sodden and dreadful with blood that had flowed from a frightful wound in the throat. What had sounded like the ticking of a clock was now the noise of its dripping. "Drip," it went; "drip-drip!"

The match-flame stung his fingers and went out.

"Heaven!" cried Goodwin, and out of the darkness panic swooped on him.

There was a moment when he tried to find the door and could not, alone in the blackness of the room with a murdered man. He caught at himself desperately to save himself from screaming, and found the match box in his hand. He failed to light two matches, standing off the lunatic terror that threatened him. Somewhere out of sight he knew that Tom Mowbray's eyes were open. The third match fired, and he had the door by the handle. It restored him like the grip of a friendly hand.

He was able to pause in the door while the match burned and his mind raced. There leaped to the eye of his imagination the two stricken figures he had seen slinking from the house, the weeping of the woman, the muffled tap of the man's crutch. There followed, in an inevitable sequence, the memory of them in their torment as they sat at meat with Tom Mowbray.

"I wonder which of them done it?" he thought, and shuddered. Where he stood he could see the still face of the dead man, with its shape of power and pride overcast now by the dreadful meekness of the dead. He could not pursue the thought, for another came up to drive it from his mind.

"Supposin' somebody woke and come out an' saw me here!"

To think of it was enough. Drawing the door to behind him, he went down the stairs. He had been careless of noise in ascending; now, each creak of the warped boards was an agony. The snorer had turned over in bed; the awful house had a graveyard stillness. He held his breath till he was clear of it and again in the hushed and empty street

"The *Etna* for mine, if I can make it!" he breathed to himself, as he went at a run in the shadow of the silent houses. "But if anyone was to see me!"

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CRIMINALS I HAVE KNOWN.

III.—HENRI LE CARON, THE HOME RULE SPY.

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The name of Pigott not unnaturally suggests that of the other figure which played so important a part in the moving melodrama of the Parnell trial. I have already asked the reader to interpret the word criminal in a broad sense. It is open to question whether Henri Le Caron could properly be designated by that title. He also insisted himself that his occupation had been honourable as well as beneficial. He never showed any sign of excitement except when Sir Charles Russell put to him a question which threw doubts on the nature of the part he had played in the Irish Revolution. His face flushed his eyes sparkled as he claimed that he was a military spy, and that he had acted in the interests of his country. Military spies have played an important and honourable part in history, and are both a necessary and a perilous occupation. So let Henri Le Caron be taken at his own estimate, and find his place in this gallery, not as a criminal, but as one who figured in a great State trial.

PARNELL AND LE CARON.

I remember the first time I heard the name of the extraordinary man. It was from one of the ardent and extreme leaders of the Irish movement, and it was in the lobby of the House of Commons. My friend spoke with enthusiasm of this dare-devil, who was described as bolder, more daring, more extreme than even the extremest in the ranks of the Irish-Americans. This eminence in courage and in vehemence was rendered the more remarkable in the eyes of my friend by the fact that he was not an Irishman, but a French-Canadian, as his name showed. As a matter of fact, the French-Canadian was an Englishman named Beach, and almost the very moment when his patriotic Irish zeal was being extolled to me, he was walking up and down one of the corridors of the House of Commons, conversing with Mr. Parnell, and attempting to trap that wary and suspicious political leader into some dangerous and perhaps fatal admissions which might have landed him in jail or dragged him to the gallows. To make the tragic comedy complete, this fateful interview, described many years afterwards in a public court when Parnell was fighting for his life and for the life of his cause, was communicated a few moment afterwards to Sir Robert Anderson, then at Scotland Yard, and one of the most powerful and almost fanatical opponents of everything that Parnell represented.

When, therefore, one of my young reporters on the 'Star' informed me that a man named Le Caron was giving evidence, I picked up my ears, and I resolved to go to the court the next day and study and chronicle the man's evidence. Never was I so rewarded. For three full days I watched this man's extraordinary face, writing my description almost without ever looking at my manuscript. It was one of the most remarkable faces I have ever seen. If ever a man looked his desperate and terrible part, it was Le Caron,

AN EXTRAORDINARY FIGURE.

One of the revolutionaries whom he mentioned prominently in his evidence declared that he had never trusted him because of his "Mephistophelian" face. It was not a bad description. Imagine a little man with a body thin almost as a skeleton, surmount this with a face more like the edge of razor than the ordinary face of flesh and and blood, with a skin as yellow as though he had jaundice, with cheek-bones that seemed to obtrude through the thin flesh, with sunken cheeks, and then add a tiny black moustache and, above all add a pair of black piercing, almost burning eyes, and you a have some conception of this extraordinary figure.

In spiteof his palpable delicateness—for the man was already stricken with mortal disease—there was an air of restless alterness about him. And in spite of the eyes that seemed always to be burning and speaking there was usually a look of impenetrable mystery and brooding reticence. He was just the man whom it was impossible for even the most scrutinising observer to read. It was the mask of a yellow Sphinx. At times you might almost trace a resemblance to that terrible Corsican who conquered and dominated Europe, and who also, when he wished, could hide his thoughts from a million eyes, and who, even on a sanguinary battlefield in which his life, his throne, and his gigantic interests were involved, revealed to not one of the hungry and anxious troops who looked upon it whether he was confident or hopeless of the issue. In daring in cunning, in impassivity, in coolness in the face of appalling danger, Le Caron had something that was Napoleonic.

DECIDING ON LIFE AND DEATH.

He had an astouding story to tell. Becoming associated by accident at an early period of his life in the States with some of the leaders of the then powerful revolutionary section of the Irish movements in America, Le Caron conceived the idea that he should devote himself to the part of a spy. By his assumption of the part of a man more daring, more merciless, more violent than any other, he gradually established his reputation, and was advanced from point to point, till he finally became one of the innermost and small circle which guided the whole movement. Those who have studied such movements, whether in Russia or in Italy in the days wasn a struggle for greater liberties had to face all the innumerable weapons of a powerful and a despotic Government, it will be realized that men in that terrible innermost circle wield a power more dreadful than even the despotic Governments they are fighting. It is one of the inevitable and awful consequences of a revolutionary conspiracy that the fidelity of its members should, when needs be, be guaranteed by the decree of death against treason. This is why in Russia, for instance, there are often as many assassinations of the conspirators as there are of the officials of the Government. In Russia, too, it has happened that a watchful andcunning police with all the funds of the State at their disposal are able not only to buy the most daring, cunning, and impressive revolutionary, but place him at the very head of that terrible inner ring which decides on life and death. The story of Azeff is a remarkable instance of this.

Le Caron was the Azeff of the Irish Revolution in the United States. He was one of three men known as the "Triangle," before whom came all the most serious and sometimes tragic issues. One can imagine the feelings of Le Caron when sitting in a room with three or four man to decide perhaps the life of another human beiag, and on the very question whether or not he was guilty of treachery, with the certainty within his bosom that if the awful secret of his own life were known he would not have been allowed to leave the room alive. And it was his duty perhaps to condemn another man for the very deed of which he himself was guilty. I can still remember the shudder when Sir Charles Russell quietly asked Le Caron what he had done on such occasions, and Le Caron replied, "I voted with the majority."

A SPY OF SCOTLAND YARD.

Le Caron was nominally a chemist in a small town near Chicago. He attended to his duties in connection with the revolutionary organization with the most scrupulous care, and naturally, for that was after all the chief business of his life. The organization was divided into what were called camps. At each of these camps the whole business was discussed, and now and then proclamations were read which informed the members of the future tactics of their leaders. It was strictly ordered that the proclamations should be burned immediately after they had been read, so that no trace of them might remain behind. And a further precaution was adopted that a copy was given only to the few men who, like Le Caron, held the highest and the most trusted offices in the organization. When Le Caron returned to his chemist's shop from the meeting of the camp he calmly took a copy of the proclamation, and by the next post it was on its way to England to a private address, and within a few hours afterwards it was in the hands of Sir Robert Anderson, and placed among the archives which he was piling up for use at the proper time against the deadly foes with whom he was waging war. Many of these proclamations were read out during the trial. They were somewhat turgid in style, and with their apparent confidence in their strictest secrecy while this dark-skinnd man with the burning eyes was all the time sending them to the formidable chief of Scotland Yard, they produced a rather ironical effect.

COMIC CONTRAST.

One of the few occasions in which Le Caron departed from his usual gravity and impassivity was when his counsel read out a letter of introduction given to him when he was about to visit some of the camps in the Southern States.

The terms of perfect confidence in Le Caron as a true member of the organization who could be implicitly trusted were in such contrast with the man standing in a witness box in London and giving the whole story and all the men away, and was at once so poignant and so comical, that Le Caron's grim face relaxed and it was covered by a smile.

During all these three days he was giving his evidence Le Caron remained to me a figure of absorbing interest. The coolness of the man, the grimness, the sense of the multitudinous hours through which he had passed, when even a look might have meant his immediate death, and all this so well symbolized in the death's head face, the sunken cheeks, and the blazing eyes, made him a figure to admire, to wonder at, to shudder at. He seemed scarcely human in his superiority to ordinary fears, weaknesses, and scruples. It was one of his astonishing qualities that he felt so utterly self-confident, and even self-complacent.

A BIT OF SECRET HISTORY.

Here is a curious little bit of secret history in connection with this extraordinary man. Henry Labouchere was then alive and taking an active interest in the political struggle of the time. Labouchere had an insatiable interest in plots, conspiracies, and all the dark places of the world. It was his incessant working which produced the interview between Pigott and Sir George Lewis at which the forger confessed to his work. It was "Labby" also who contributed to Pigott's exposure by examining correspondence which was known to come from Pigott's hand. In tracing a conspiracy "Labby" forgot the hard-fistedness which was part of his character, and he spent money freely on his own service of detectives. Le Caron was one of the men on whom Labouchere thought it necessary to put his spies. Thus it came about that while Le Caron was amusing himself in seeing the sights of London, which, by the way, included frequent visits to the Aquarium of those days, when its purposes were somewhat different from those of its successor, and while Le Caron walked about in company of the detective who was always with him to guard him against any attack, "Labby's" detective was constantly on the heels of both of them, and every morning there was on "Labby's" desk an account of Le Caron's doings on the previous night. It was reported at the time that Le Caron had received a large sum from the *Times* for the great services he had rendered to it during the Parnell trial, and that he was secured in a comfortable income for the remainder of his days. But he did not enjoy the income long. He died not long after the close of the tragic scene in which he had played so astounding a part.

FOUQUIER TINVILLE.

MAN WHO SENT 2,625 PERSONS TO THE SCAFFOLD.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR UNDER THE TERROR.

An interesting article on new a book "The Public Prosecutor of the Terror" (By Alphonse Dunoyer. Translated by A. W. Evans. London: Herbert Jenkins, 12s. 6d.) appears in the *Spectator* of Nov. 22. Says the writer:—

"Revolution," Mr. G. Trevelyan remarks with truth in his history of England under the Stuarts, "is the historian's touchstone, by which to try the quality of a race or age." Posterity, generalizing after a lapse of more than a century, has pronounced the verdict that the French stood this supreme test well, and that they eventually emerged from the fiery ordeal to which they were submitted with their national life quickened and purified of the chief abuses which had made revolution not only inevitable but even justifiable. The wreck of the French social and political system brought the fine qualities of the nation into strong relief, and afforded opportunities to individuals of both sexes for the display of true heroism. Under the inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise," the young untrained conscripts of France flocked to the frontiers to repel the invaders of their country. Tyrannicide was justified in the person of Charlotte Corday, of whom the Girondist Vergniaud, albeit her act cost him and his companions their lives, was able to say, "She has taught us how to die." The story that Mlle. de Sombreuil drank a cup of blood to save her aged father from his impending fate is of very doubtful authenticity; but Cazotte's life was certainly spared, although only for a time, by the courageous intervention of his daughter, and more than one case occurred of a further, who had been arrested by mistake for his son, mounting the steps of the guillotine without making smallest attempt to save his own life by revealing his identity. Neither was the display of qualities which command admiration confined to the victims. Napoleon had but little sympathy with the extravagances of the Revolution, but, a strong man himself, he appreciated strength in others. Madame de Stael called him "a Robespierre on horseback." He stated as his opinion that no men were so vigorous and efficient as those who had gone through the Revolution. He gave office to a hundred and twenty regicides most of whom were Montagnards. The times were, indeed, such that, as in the days of Tiberius, the best guarantee for safety lay in complete obscurity. None but those of iron nerve would willingly take even the most humble part in public affairs. Sieyes, although, as was shown on the 18th Brumaire, a man of undoubted courage, never recovered from the shock which he received in only narrowly escaping from the clutches of Robespierre. Forty years later, when he was lying on his death-bed and was in the delirium of fever, he sent word to his porter to say that if Robespierre called he was to say that his master was not at home.

It was inevitable that amidst the convulsive throes of the Revolution heroism on the one side should be balanced by the display of human nature in its most ignoble and repulsive features on the other. Society was stirred to its depths, and the scum came to the surface. Amongst those whose names have become by-words as representatives of cowardly and savage brutality not one has gained a more infamous notoriety than Fouquier Tinville, the public Prosecutor under the Terror. The biography which M. Dunoyer has written of this man can scarcely be classed amongst those numerous efforts to whitewash the bad characters of history with which the literary world is familiar. To attempt the apotheosis of Fouquier Tinville would, indeed, be a police task. But M. Dunoyer appears to think that this judicial murderer should not be denied the posthumous grace which he refused, when alive, to accord to his innocent victims, and that his defence should be heard. The facts on his behalf have, therefore, been stated. A consideration of those facts leads to the conclusion that no criminal in the dock or at the bar of history ever made a defence more flimsy or less conclusive.

It sometimes happens that a portrait of an individual is a very useful gloss on the written history of his career. M. Dunoyer has fulfilled one of the first duties of a biographer. He places on his frontispiece a very striking portrait of Fouquier Tinville. It requires no Lavater to read that physiognomy. The thin compressed lips, the puckered forehead, the raised eyebrows, and the staring eyeballs, which seem starting out of the picture with horror at the scenes they had witnessed tell their own tale. Craven fear is to be read in every lineament of this man's features. It cannot, indeed, be doubted that fear lest anything approaching to lenity would cost them their own lives was the feeling predominant in the minds of Fouquier and his atrocious associates. Like the senators of Rome in Juvenal's verse, they trembled by reason of their association with the great:—

"Proceres . . .
In quorum facie miserae magnaque secebat.
Pallor amicitiae."

Fouquier said at his trial that the threats to which he had been exposed restrained him from obeying the benevolent dictates of his heart. Amar and his ruffianly colleagues turned pale at the idea that the Dantonists should be heard in their own defence. "Anger and fright were painted on their faces, so much did they seem to fear lest their victims might escape death." Their fears were justifiable. No one was safe. For instance, the invaluable services rendered to France by Carnot, the "organizer of victory," constituted no guarantee for his safety. "At the first reverse," Robespierre said, "Carnot's head shall fall."

In sixteen months, Fouquier successfully prosecuted and sent to the scaffold two thousand six hundred and twenty-five individuals of both sexes. "Heads," he said, "were falling like slates." Yet he was not satisfied. He thought that "things would never go well so long as they did not guillotine a hundred a day." In the early days of the Revolutionary Tribunal some mock legal proceedings were instituted before sentence was passed, but after the attempt on the life of Collot d'Herbois had stimulated the ferocity of the Terrorists, all pretence of according a fair trial to the accused was practically abandoned. "Persons were no longer tried, they were condemned." The victims were of all classes. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the Duchesse de Biron. There were two duchesses of that name. Which was to be brought? Fouquier soon solved that question. "Bring both," he said; "they will both pass through it." An usher was sent to summon some witnesses to appear against the Marquise de Feuquieres. There was some delay in finding them. Fouquier could not wait. Before the witnesses appeared the unfortunate lady's head had been shorn off by the guillotine. Two poor chimney sweepers were described in their indictment as "ex-nobles." They were sent to the scaffold, as also was a lad of sixteen whose sole offence was that he had thrown a red herring at a turnkey. In order to expiate the attempted assassination of Collot d'Herbois by one man, a batch of fifty-four persons who, without a shadow of evidence, were supposed to be incriminated, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Sometimes jurors did not know of what crime those whom they had already sent todeath were accused. One of them told Fouquier that he could ascertain if he liked to run after the cart which was conveying the condemned men to execution. "At this remark Fouquier burst into laughter." The Duchesse d'Abrantes relates in her memoirs that Madame de Montmorency, the Abbess of Montmartre, who was blind, deaf, and ninety years of age, was brought before the Tribunal, and adds: "When interrogated, Fouquier Tinville was obliged to scream to her, as she had been deprived of her artrumpet, and failing with all his exertions to make himself heard, she was condemned for having *conspire sourdement*." Instances of this sort might be multiplied. They sufficiently disposed of Fouquier's plea that he was an unwilling instrument in carrying out the bloodthirsty laws enacted by others. "He appears to us clearly," M. Dunoyer says, "as a public official bent on keeping his place and the handsome salary it represented, at the price of every form of servility, even the beast, most criminal, and most dishonourable." To this crushing indictment may be added the fact that he was a drunkard, and he was often under the influence of drink when in the execution of his terrible office. In comparison with the crimes of which only a few examples are here cited the inhuman and wholly unnecessary cruelty of sequestering the last touching letters written by Marie Antoinette and the Princess of Monaco to their children may be regarded as almost insignificant.

M. Dunoyer does not, therefore, attempt to defend Fouquier, but he brings forward a few palliating circumstances in connexion with his character and career. Fouquier, he says, "thorough instrument of the Terror though he was, was accessible to feelings of humanity and pity." "He was good to his wife and children he loved them tenderly." He prevented ninety-four so-called: "conspirators" of Nantes, against whom there were no witnesses, from being brought to trial. Occasionally, when officious friends complained of the detention of prisoners of whose innocence they were fully convinced, and urged that they should at once be brought to trial, Fouquier, knowing full well that trial and condemnation to death were synonymous terms, was merciful enough not to accede to their demands. On the other hand, when the prisoners had the audacity to ask that certain sums of money, which had been seized on them when arrested, should be restored in order to supply their immediate wants, he became irritated. "Give me the list of these beggars," Fouquier said "I will make them pass through it to-morrow." The pleas set up in partial defence of Fouquier were rejected by his contemporaries after a long and patient trial. They will certainly not be accepted by posterity. Amongst the many infamous characters hurled into prominence by the revolutionary volcano no individual appears to have excited more bitter animosity than Fouquier. The journalist Freron, who was one of the most violent of the Thermidorians, demanded at the trial that "Fouquier Tinville should be sent to stew in the hell of blood which he had shed." When he was sent to prison, he was received by the other prisoners with wild shouts of rage. In order to afford him protection, he had to be confined in a solitary cell. The wretched man was eventually accompanied to the scaffold by the curses of those whose friends and relations he had sent to death neither was their wrath assuaged when he had expiated, his crimes. "The people howled, and asked his head to be shown to them. The executioner seized it and displayed it to the eager gaze of the public."

Psychologists, who are curious in observing the contradictions of human thought and action, may be interested in a fact recorded by Le Notre. On the death of Fouquier Tinville's wife, a copper medallion of the Virgin was found in her possession to which a card was attached with the inscription, "Il l'avait au cou lorsqu'il fit condamner la veuve Capet." In his youth, when he was a candidate for judicial employment under the French Government, he had received a certificate stating that he was "of good life, morals, and conversation, and of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion." Moreover, he was well educated. "He loved Latin quotations, having been an excellent student, and he sometimes allowed himself to be disarmed by them."

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PERSONALITIES.

Sir Frederick Bridge, the organist of Westminster Abbey, is more often seen on the lecture platform than any other British musician, writes the *Westminster Gazette*. He recently gave some sound advice to the students of Trinity College of Music as to how to act when they began the serious business of their profession. He also warned them of some "vulgar errors," such as: "Don't let your profession turn you into an æsthetic prig," "Don't let your hair grow too long," "Don't burst out into some abnormal kind of German dress with true lovers' knots flopping about," "Don't adopt a foreign name." Apropos of a change of nomenclature, Sir Frederick related the fate of a vocalist he once knew named Green, who one day disguised himself as "Signor Broccolini," and was never again heard of in the musical world.

Mr. A. Stanley Deaville has contributed an article to the *British Columbia Magazine* on "The Later Phase of the *Casco*," which has been lying in Vancouver Harbour, being fitted up for the great exhibition at San Francisco. This is the yacht for which R. L. Stevenson paid £2,000 in 1888, and sailed on June 28 from San Francisco to the South Seas, with his wife and step-son, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, his mother, and a servant named Valentine Roche. Many of the letters printed "In the South Seas" were written on board, also part of "The Master of Ballantrae." The schooner was dismissed to San Francisco after the arrival of the party at Honolulu, at Christmas 1888. The old salt who showed the *Casco* to Mr. Deaville said that many tourists and such like people had examined her staterooms, cabins, and saloon, "though," he added, "for the life of me I cannot see what they find so blame curious about her. She's been a rare old tub, cost nearly seventy thousand dollars to build, she did, sir, there with nuthin' but mahogany and teak and sichlike in her make-up, and she's as good as new to-day, sir, and a blame sight better than many a one they builds nowadays. . . . There was a litry chap named Stevens, Louis Stevens, if I remember right, as took her down into the South Seas in '88; wrote books he did—novils they calls them, and I have heard as he wrote poetry." No relics of Stevenson, unless those of an empty medicine bottle, were found on the yacht.

Some very interesting recollections of Mr. Chamberlain appear in the birthday number of the *Searchlight*, a well-known Birmingham publication. Among the contributors is Mr. George Titterton, who tells that first acquaintance with Mr. Chamberlain was in 1863 when he joined a history class taught by the future statesman at the Church of the Messiah.

Many stories could be told of Mr. Chamberlain during his municipal career. On one occasion during his mayoralty Alderman Taylor was addressing the Council at the old Council House in Moor-street. He referred to the year "1849." Nearly all the members of the Council corrected him, calling out "1859." Alderman Taylor emphatically repeated "1849." Mr. Chamberlain had been talking to the town clerk but the Council became so aggressive that it was time for the Mayor to interfere. Mr. Chamberlain quietly rose and said: "Surely, gentlemen, it is no unusual thing for a Tory to be ten years behind the times." Once at dinner at Highbury a conversation arose as to the various names Mr. Chamberlain had been called. "Well, Titterton, what should you call me?" he asked. Mr. Titterton immediately replied, "I should call you a Radical Opportunist." Mr Chamberlain said, "that is exactly what I am."

Mr. Titterton makes reference amongst other things to Mr. Chamberlain's great capacity for hard work. When he came into the Nettlefold business he took control of the commercial department, and also of the commercial work outside. At the office, says Mr. Titterton, he was a keen and rapid worker, and somewhat aggressive. On one occasion a man came to the office and complained about a mistake in an invoice. Mr. Chamberlain said sharply, "We never make mistakes, do we, George?" and Mr. Titterton turned up the account and found they were right. On another occasion a customer said that Mr. So-and-So had told him the firm was quoting him more favourable terms. Mr. Chamberlain said, "Well, give Mr. So-and-So my compliments, and tell him he is a liar. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Titterton adds, would always be at the office on the stroke of nine, and left at six o'clock. "During that time he would work as hard as it was possible for any man to work."

Mr. Harry Lauder addressed the men's meeting at the Anerley Congregational Church recently and chose for his subject his favourite theme, "The Wee Pit Ponies." "There is always a serious feeling and a serious, solemn atmosphere when one comes into the church" were his first words, "but when you come into the pulpit"—here he shook his head. He proceeded to deal with the treatment of ponies in the mines. Speaking of the days when as a lad he drove a pony in a pit, Mr. Lauder said that one day his pony—a black one with a long shaggy mane whom he named "Captain"—suddenly stopped and wheeled round. Immediately afterwards several hundred tons of rock fell from the roof on to the spot where he would have been had the animal continued on its way. "It was through the pit pony that I am here to-day," he said, "and that is why the pit pony will always have my sympathy." Then he gave a graphic description of the way in which the ponies were sometimes neglected and ill-treated; how their backs were often scored by the jagged pit props as they made their way through the workings, and how they were rarely brought to the surface unless there was a strike or the pony broke its leg or died. In Scotland, he said, there were hundreds of mines, but only one inspector to look after the welfare of the pit pony, and he made an eloquent appeal to his audience to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to get additional inspectors appointed. After the address the famous comedian was subjected to some good-natured heckling. Mr. Lauder sang two songs to his congregation—"Annie Laurie" and "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"—and he promised that after his tour he would visit the church again.

WHITE WOLVES.

CHINESE ROBBER HORDES.

White Wolf is clearly a gentleman who appreciates the proprieties of life, says the *North-China Herald*. Recently he has announced to the world a scale of ransoms for different classes of the community—so much for merchants, so much for missionaries and so forth, journalists, however, to be exempt on account of the excellent advertisement they had given him. Gratitude where gratitude is due. That is the true spirit of the "*Roi des Montagnes*." Now the robber chieftain is reported writing to the Taotai of South Honan to say that he has heard that the Taotai is "of a very fierce spirit" and he, White Wolf, must have the pleasure of visiting His Excellency. Much in the same manner eight noted Italian duellists in the 17th century, the palmy days of duelling, having exhausted all Continental opponents, started off for England to see what duelling was like in that country; but unfortunately they fell out in mid Channel and slew each other directly the shipped touched Dover. More than this; a few days ago we were told that White Wolf was not only opposed to the Republic, but to reforms generally, that his ideas and actions have their roots in the Taiping rebellion and the traditions of the old Manchu soldiers. Altogether White Wolf moves in an atmosphere of mediævalism which puts him above the rank of the common marauder. The only apparent weak point about him is his alleged admiration for Huang Hsing.

MORE THAN A NUISANCE.

But in a prosaic age, which reckons the greatest good of the greatest number above swashbuckling, White Wolf has become something worse than an unmitigated nuisance. As our Sinyangchow correspondent shows to-day, it is indeed a disgrace to the nation that he should be allowed to prey upon it with continued impunity. If the picturesqueness of his name and the daring of his exploits lend him a certain distinction, they are an obvious incentive to others to do likewise. Last week we gave some details of other leaders of bandits in Mongolia, Manchuria, Kiangsu and Kuantung. The ensuing days have added to the number. Our Chaotungfu correspondent writes that the roads of north-eastern Yunnan are in the hands of robbers. From Yunnanfu comes a report that the same type of gentry are rife between that city and Mengtze. Our Taichowfu correspondent writes on November 5 that the season of the banditti has begun again. They have established themselves a little to the west of Taichow, and although they have suffered a defeat in the plain, they appear secure enough in their mountain fastness. Meanwhile it may be noted that in the panic this week which drove the people from the Kiangnan Arsenal district back into the Settlement, it was supposed to be 4,000 robbers from Soochow who, under Huang Hsing, were to make the attack. No clearer indication could, perhaps, be given of the trend of public thought. Only at Hsuchowfu would the right way of dealing with these pests appear to have been grasped. The execution of fifty-six robbers in one morning—of which far more gruesome details are reported than could be put into print—is an object lesson not to be forgotten. Such incidents are horrible to Western thinking. Yet in the mature opinion of sober men, they constitute the only way that is really understood by Chinese of the interior, to deter men from the practice of outlawry.

EVIL OF BRIGANDAGE.

The question of brigandage is a most serious one for China to-day. To some extent it is, no doubt, endemic. Our Taichowfu correspondent's phrase, "the season of banditti," shows that. There have always been more people in China than the land would support in recognized means of livelihood. But two years of relaxed authority have added gravely to the number. Admittedly the evil is a most difficult one to overcome. Our Soochow correspondent has lately described the sort of thing that goes on in the immense network of lakes and canals that lie about Soochow; and it may well be imagined that conditions are not less favourable to the robbers or more discouraging to the pursuers in the mountain districts of southern Honan or the wild littoral of uncharted Chekiang. What, however, we do not see is that any effort at all commensurate with the difficulty of the problem has been put forth to solve it. The same writer from Soochow calls attention to the scandalous intimacy prevailing between some of the soldiers and their sub-officers and the robbers. That is no doubt a common malady, but we do not believe it to be universal. The Government has many troops on whom it can rely, as the late rebellion proved: and in so far as the employment of these men in times of peace is something of a problem in itself, here surely is an excellent means of working off their superfluous energy. In some cities, volunteer bands have been formed for the common protection. But apart from the fact that it is not desirable to add to the number of people under arms, it is not fair that the ordinary trading community should be called upon to do such work, for which indeed they are little fitted. To them the Government looks to re-establish commerce, to get the financial springs of the country flowing once more. And of the Government, the traders ask that they should be protected in this work. That is the root of all reform in China. There can be no building up of the constitution while the brigands remain at large.

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THE GARGOYLE AND THE PRINCESS.

A STORY FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The Gargoyle sat on the hill and smiled. He had done it for several years now, and the people in the valley below and in the country round about groaned. As he sat there he saw a stir in the town. The castle gates opened, and the Princess came out for her morning ride. She rode through the valley, looking at the patched fields and withered trees on every hand, and she frowned; but the Gargoyle still smiled, for he knew she was coming to see him.

Up the hill came the Princess, and sat down on a fallen tree near him.

"I think your are very unkind, Gargoyle," she said; but he only smiled. "Year after year I have sent east and west, north and south," continued the princess, "and princes have come and have tried every means to make you cry; for until you cry this desolation continues—we have no rain."

"And they have all failed," answered the Gargoyle, rolling his eyes at her.

"Yes, they have all failed, and now no one comes, although I have offered myself as a bride to the one who succeeds."

"I don't want anyone to succeed," said the Gargoyle, looking cross.

"No! Why? I thought you could not cry."

"Nor can I; but at the same time I don't want to."

"Why not?" demanded the Princess.

"Because if you have rain and all is well in the valley below, you will never come to see me."

"Oh," said the Princess, "I hadn't thought of that." And she sat a long time with her chin on her hand, thinking; while beside her the Gargoyle sat, rolling his eyes at her and smiling on the valley below.

"I'm not a bad fellow," he remarked presently, to the empty air.

"May be not," said the Princess, shortly, and she got up, mounted her horse, and rode back to the Palace, leaving him still smiling on the hill-top.

All that day she thought hard, and when evening came and her duties were all done she sat down by her window that looked out towards the hill. It was a clear moonlight night, and she could see the dark figure of the Gargoyle sitting cross-legged on the top.

"He is so ugly," said the Princess, "with his flat, yellow face and goggle eyes; and yet my people are so unhappy. We buy corn from the neighbouring countries, but we have not much money left, and no one has tasted any fruit for years; even the big river is nearly dry. We shall just die out and the land will be a desert unless we have rain. I think I must see him to-morrow, and——" Here the Princess went to bed and thought no more.

Early next morning she rode out of the castle and up the hill.

"Gargoyle," she said, "this is a very serious matter. Things are getting desparate, and, for the sake of my people if you will help me find out a way to make you cry I will marry you."

The Gargoyle stared at her as if he could hardly believe his ears; he stared and stared and his smile grew broader and broader. It grew broader and broader until it reached all over his face, and he began to laugh. He stood up and laughed, he sat down and laughed, he rolled on the ground and laughed *till he cried!* And at once the wind drove the clouds up over the sky and the rain began to fall.

Out of the houses rushed the people and stood in the street, letting the raindrops patter on them.

"Oh, the good rain! Oh, the beautiful rain!" they cried, and while the Gargoyle wept, the country laughed. But the Princess went home sadly through the rain.

"Why are you sad, dear Princess," asked her Chancellor, when all the country is smiling?"

"Because I have promised to marry the Gargoyle," she answered. "That is why it rained."

"But, Princess, what need is there to keep your word now?"

"How dare you?" cried the Princess. "Give orders for my marriage at once."

So the orders were given and great preparations were made, and the Gargoyle on the top of the hill still laughed and cried, so there was every prospect of his being drowned in tears by the wedding day.

"In seven days," said the Princess, "the marriage shall take place." And she thought sadly of all the handsome princes who had come at first to try and helpher, and that even the plainest of them would have been better than the hideous Gargoyle.

At last the day of the wedding arrived. The Princess looked lovely in satin and pearls as she sat in the castle waiting for her husband, and presently he came with the grass sticking out of his hair, just as he had got up from the ground, and his clothes all wet with the rain that had fallen.

"Will you really marry me, sweet Princess?" he asked, taking her hand.

"Yes," she answered.

"Then look at me," he said.

She could hardly bear to look—he was so ugly; but at last she made herself, and as she looked the face before her began to change. The goggle eyes shrank and dwindled, the broad lips grew smaller, the short, squat body grew slim and tall, and a great shout broke from the people as they saw their Princess standing hand-in-hand with as handsome a young Prince as they could wish to see.

"Are you the Gargoyle?" asked the Princess, bewildered.

"I was, until a beautiful maiden offered to marry me of her free will, and so broke the spell. My Princess, I was disinherited years ago, and, though I bring you no land, yet the hill on which I sat is full to the top with treasure, and that is my wedding gift to you."

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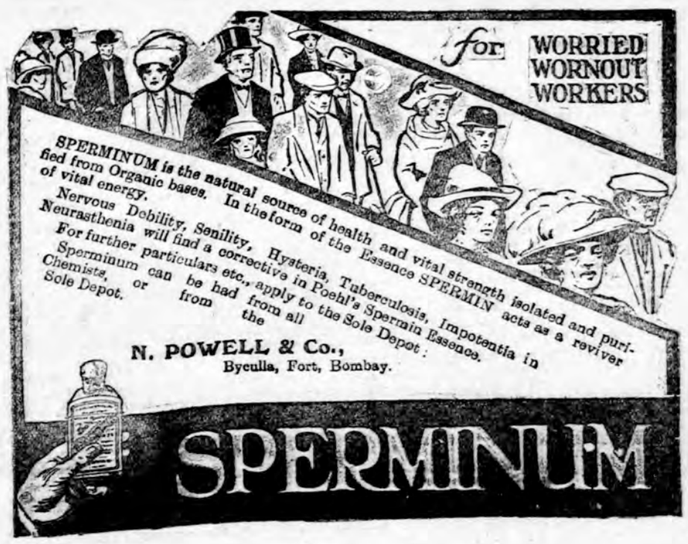

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DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

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R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

"FORMIDABLE" EXCITEMENT.

A WARNING TO BRITISH STATESMEN.

WILL CAUSE MORE ANXIETY THAN BOMBS & PLOTS.

London, Dec. 19.

The Times has begun a series of articles, headed "The Indian Peril," dwelling on the dangers threatening the security of British rule.

A leading article in the same journal, to-day, after discussing the general situation, remarks that the excitement about the treatment of Indians in South Africa is more widespread and formidable than a combination of the younger combative Mahomedans with the Hindu National Congress. It embraces all classes and communities, and raises issues which, in time, will cause British statesmen far more anxiety than all the bombs and plots of Indian anarchists.

The Times wishes that the Commission, which General Botha has very properly appointed, included men more widely known throughout the Empire. The stories of ill-treatment are unquestionably exaggerated; but they should be investigated by a Commission whose findings would be accepted without question in India.

The Times explains that the articles are written by a thoroughly experienced hand, not by one of the writers who have previously contributed articles on the same subject.

The first article is devoted to the accomplishments of British rule. It emphasises that India has never been so prosperous as now. Her wealth and industries are steadily increasing; land has largely appreciated in value; wages are rising and the supply of labour does not suffice for the demand. Great irrigation schemes are beginning to spread their benificent result and the railway system is being developed and improved.

Politically, from the Indian standpoint, the advance during recent years has been immense.

While Government in all the forms which have been attempted by mankind is necessarily imperfect, British rule in India can justly claim a measure of success unparalleled elsewhere.—Reuter.

THE INQUIRY.

OPENING FOLLOWED BY THE RELEASE OF LEADERS.

PRETORIA, Dec. 18.

The Inquiry Commission opened to-day.

Judge (Sir William) Solomon stated that, with a view to making the inquiry as thorough as possible, the Commission had recommended to the Government that inasmuch as the strike of Natal Indians had ended, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Polak, and Mr. Kallenbach, and any other strike leaders at present in gaol should be immediately released.

He added that the inquiry would be held with open doors. It would greatly facilitate the work of the Commission if the Union Government and the Natal Indian Association and other associations interested were represented by counsel. If the Government of India desired to appear it was entitled to do so. He requested that reasonable notice should be given of any specific charges of violence upon persons sentenced in connection with the strike and disturbance.

No evidence will be taken to morrow The next sitting will be at Durban on January 12.

LEADERS RELEASED.

MARITZBURG, Dec. 18.

The Indian Strike Committee states that Messrs. Gandhi, Polak and Kallenbach have been released on parole and are proceeding to Pretoria to confer with the Government.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The release of Messrs. Gandhi, Polak and Kallenbach is confirmed.—Reuter.

AN ALLAHABAD INCIDENT.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

The fifth public demonstration in connection with the South African situation took place under the chairmanship of Nawab Abdul Majid Resolutions were passed expressing dissatisfaction at the composition of the Commission of Enquiry, indignation at the continued illtreatment of Indians, and urging the Government of India to intervene.

A curious incident was noticed at the meeting. Some persons made an effigy of General Botha dressed in military uniform and a Boer hat with a garland of old shoes round his neck and mounted the figure on an ass. The effigy was taken in procession through the city to the accompaniment of a band followed by a crowd. On arrival at the meeting the effigy was received with loud jeering and was taken off the ass and tied to a tree. At the termination of the meeting the effigy was burnt to ashes.

The South African Committee had nothing to do with this, nor any knowledge of the matter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LABOUR.

VICTORIA (British Columbia), Dec. 18.

Strong criticisms have been passed on the Dominion order prohibiting the entry of artisans and labourers until March 31. It is acknowledged that the measure was designed to prevent a glut in the labour market and to relieve the Hindu immigration problem. It prevents, however, the entry of workmen from Australia and New Zealand, while Chinese arriving by the same steamer enter by paying $100 poll-tax.—Reuter.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

COMMITTEE FOR THE LONDON SCHOOL.

OFFICIAL FINANCIAL HELP.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

A departmental Committee of the India Office, presided over by Lord Cromer, acting in conjunction with the Office of Works, will supervise the adaptation of the London Institute buildings pending the establishment of a governing body of the School of Oriental Studies.

The Committee has approved the plans and re-building will probably be completed by the end of 1914 or the beginning of 1915.

In addition to the Imperial Government's annual grant of £4,000, the Government of India has promised an annual grant of £1,250.—Reuter.

LEEDS STRIKE TROUBLE.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

As a result of the ultimatum of the Leeds Corporation, the tramwaymen have decided to return to work. It is expected that as a result of the strike the corporation will partially contract-out certain public utilities.

The strikers' executive, last night, decided to hold out. A striker assaulted a student-volunteer at the gasworks while the latter was returning home, fracturing his skull and jaw.—Reuter.

BOMBS IN LONDON.

OUTRAGE OUTSIDE HOLLOWAY GAOL.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Two bombs exploded with a noise like a cannon to-night against the wall of Holloway Gaol, close to the cells in which Suffragettes are usually incarcerated. Practically no damage was done.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The bombs outside Holloway damaged the outer wall but did not touch the buildings. Two long fuses were found ending in the back garden of a house which the Suffragettes used. The house was empty.—Reuter,

HOME RULE.

DID MR. ASQUITH WRITE TO MR. BONAR LAW?

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The papers publish conflicting statement on the subject of the Home Rule position.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Mail* state they are authorised to declare that yesterday's *Daily Chronicle* report is unfounded. The *Daily Chronicle* and *Morning Post* declare that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law had a personal conference on the 16th inst.—Reuter.

NEW CHINESE RAILWAY.

TO BE FINANCED BY MESSRS. PAULING AND CO.

PEKING, Dec. 19

Baron Firench, representing Messrs. Pauling and Co. of London, has signed an agreement for financing the construction of a railway from a point opposite Shasi, in the Yangtze Valley, to Shiungyifu, in Kwaichou, with a branch from Chengtefu to Changsha, the capital of Hunan.

The agreement requires the endorsement of the Minister of Finance.—Reuter.

[Messrs. Pauling and Co., are also contractors to the Tata Hydro. Electric scheme].

BIG BANK FAILURE.

FINANCIAL SCANDAL IN BANGKOK.

BANGKOK, Dec. 19.

The liabilities of the Chino-Siamese Bank, which recently failed, amount to £407,000.

The Siamese manager of the Siam Commercial Bank, which had a controlling interest in the Chino-Siamesee Bank, has been charged with embezzling £106,000.—Reuter.

KARACHI STEAMER'S MISHAP.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The steamer "Bassano," bound for Karachi, which put in at Falmouth owing to an outbreak of fire, has left for Bombay and Karachi.—Reuter.

A NATIONAL THEATRE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

It is stated that the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Committee has obtained a site in Bloomsbury for a National theatre at a cost of £60,000.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM HANSON.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The death is announced of Major-General William Hanson, an Indian Mutiny veteran.—Reuter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The death is announced at Badulipar, on December 14, of the Hon. Mr. Charles Ferbes, president of the Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association.

A BALKAN WAR AFTERMATH

EMBARRASSMENT OF TURKEY.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.

FUTURE OF THE ÆGEAN ISLANDS.

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH PROPOSALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.

Owing to Ministerial changes in Paris and consequent delay in the projected Turkish loan, the embarrassment of the Turkish Treasury is becoming acute. The Treasury has already raised four millions sterling by the sale of treasury bonds to the French firm of Perrier at 12 1-2 per cent. and is now obliged to arrange a further sale of treasury bonds amounting to £430,000 to the German Bank.—Reuter.

THE ÆGEAN ISLANDS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Triple Alliance has not replied yet to the British proposals regarding the Ægean Islands and Albania, but they have apparently been received favourably. Greece, however, is very resentful, as she contends that both South Albania and the islands occupied by Italy are purely Greek, and have become now Cretes and centres of incessant agitation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.

Turkey is extremely dissatisfied with the British proposal regarding the Ægean Islands, and insists that the Islands facing the Asiatic mainland, namely Chios and Mitylene, must revert to Turkey.—Reuter.

THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER.

ROME, Dec. 19.

It is semi-officially announced that the International Commission for the delimitation of the Southern frontier of Albania has concluded its labours and has unanimously agreed to the line proposed by Great Britain in conformity with the views of Italy and Austria Hungary.—Reuter.

STEAMER DISAPPEARS.

CRUISER SENT IN SEARCH.

MALTA, Dec. 18.

The steamer "Curzon" left for Port Said at three in the afternoon of Dec. 11, after completing repairs. She was manned by a Maltese crew who replaced those who mutinied and were imprisoned. She has not been heard of since.

The cruiser "Gloucester" has been ordered to leave Malta forthwith to search. So far as can be ascertained there were no passengers on board.—Reuter.

[The "Curzon" is one of the three ships specially built to maintain the service between India and Ceylon.]

CANADIAN PACIFIC BOATS.

BRITISH EMPLOYEES NOT TO BE REPLACED.

VICTORIA, Dec. 18.

With reference to the employment of Chinese on Canadian Pacific boats, Mr. Kersey, manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, explains that it is difficult to obtain a sufficiency of Britishers for the service in the Pacific. Responsible positions in the "Empress of Japan" and the "Empress of India" are held by Britishers, and it is not intended to make any change in those positions. The Company has employed Chinese stewards and stokers for 23 years, and found them most satisfactory. Though the numbers are being increased, the manager states there is not the slightest intention of replacing British by Chinese crews.—Reuter.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES WEAK.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

In consequence of the underwriting of two millions sterling Grand Trunk Pacific 5% seven-year notes at 97 and also a million sterling Straits Settlement 4% loan at 97, gilt-edged securities are weak.

Consols touched 71 on October 1, but afterwards recovered.

A four per cent Sierra Leone loan of one million sterling is announced for to-day.—Reuter.

DISSATISFIED POLICEMEN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

An increase of half-a-crown a week in the wages of London policemen is confined to men having more than fifteen years' service and was designed to deter men from joining the union which outsiders are promoting. It has, however, had the contrary effect, and there have been shoals of applications for membership from men with less than fifteen years' service, who are dissatisfied.—Reuter.

A VISITOR FOR BOMBAY.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Evelyn, Lady Alington, sailed to day in the "Maloja" for Bombay.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

RACING BLUNDER.

CURIOUS INCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

IDENTITY OF TWO RACEHORSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The *Statesman's* racing correspondent writes:—

"An extraordinary situation has arisen with respect to the entry of Mr. J.C. Galstaun's chestnut Shining Way for all the big events of the Calcutta racing season.

It has just been discovered that the filly which has been intraining and raced under the name of Shining Way is none other than Shining Way's stable companion Orepesa and what the stable has regarded as the Selling Plater is none other than the Cup candidate. As a matter of fact the two fillies were on their way out, mixed up like the babies in "Pinafore" and not a creature knew which was which when they arrived in this country. Both the fillies are of the same age, but in their entries for the Calcutta races, Shining Way is described as a chestnut and Orepesa as a bay, whereas in their English classification both appear as bay fillies.

Ferguson, of course, never saw the animals before they were handed over to him for training, and Mr. Galstaun, who has raced both of them at Home, and would be expected to know whatever difference there was between the winner of the Irish Oaks and the ordinary Selling Plater, apparently failed to distinguish which was which when taking them over to Ferguson; and as a consequence this trainer has been preparing Orepesa for first class engagements and Shining Way for second class races up to six furlongs

The failure of the first-named to stay over seven furlongs in any of her gallops, has puzzled her connections considerably, and her running in the Wellesley Plate last Saturday came as a shock to her owner, who had backed her fairly heavily both ways. This last exhibition which stamped the filly as an absolute non-stayer, a character so opposite to the credentials possessed by Shining Way, set Mr. Galstaun thinking and the suspicion dawned on him that there was a mistake somewhere. He cabled at once to his English trainer, Hallick, for descriptions of both. The reply showed that an error had been made. The cabled description of the filly known as Shining Way fitting Orepesa and Orepesa's answering to Shining Way

Mr. Galstaun at once communicated with the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club and the matter will be gone into immediately. The filly now properly known as Orepesa ran in the December Plate (7 furlongs) at the second extra meeting, being second to Keerit, and a head in front of Milliner, giving the first-named 13lbs. and the other 6lbs. which was a smart performance and stamps the platiag filly as distinctly useful up to that distance.

The question of bets is sure to arise over this matter of topsy-turveydom, but for the present it need not be discussed. One matter, however, that will have to be settled is the question of identification of English horses. At present there is no ruling of the Turf Clubs of India requiring certificates of indentification for English but the contretemps that has occurred with regard to Mr. Galstaun's entry of his two English fillies shows how necessary it is that such a rule should be adopted.

BIG INSURANCE CONTRACT PLACED IN LONDON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has placed its fire insurance for twenty million dollars with Lloyds in London, thus saving 27,000 dollars. This action is the result of a sharp advance in rates of the American companies.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

A meeting of prominent people held in the Mansion House to-day pledged its whole-hearted support to the Dominions Exhibition.—Reuter.

THE VICEROY.

DETAILS OF TOUR IN BENGAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Dec. 19.

It it notified that the Viceroy will leave Delhi on Sunday, December 21, and arrive at Calcutta on the morning of the 23rd. He will leave Calcutta on the 28th and return to Delhi on the morning of the 29th.

The party accompanying the Viceroy will consist of Lady Hardinge, Sir James DuBoulay, Lieut.-Col. Maxwel, Captains Muir, Tod, Astor, Benson and Atkinson.

BURMA TRAGEDY.

EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICER DROWNED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Dec. 19.

While bathing in a tank at Kyaiklat the other day, Mr. T. E. Lister, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was missed by four friends who were with him. Notwithstanding that every help was given the body was not recovered until several hours later. At the request of the deceased's mother the body is to be embalmed and sent home to England.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

FOR LADY READERS.

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is offering a valuable prize to its lady readers. Full details of the competition will be found on page 14.

THE STATE BALL.

BRILLIANT SCENES AT MALABAR POINT.

SPLENDID UNIFORMS AND DRESSES.

Government House, Malabar Point, can never have been the site of a more brilliant spectacle than that which was furnished last evening, when the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon gave the first State Ball which has ever been held in Bombay. There was a large assemblage numbering some 400 people, and the two ball-rooms, one on either side of the entrance hall, were filled with figures in gay uniform of all descriptions and beautiful gowns. The Army appeared to be represented in all its branches, and officers were to be seen in all kinds of dress from the plain khaki cloth of Volunteers to the handsome blue and white of Lancers, the black and scarlet of Rifles and the blazing scarlet and gold of Infantry of the Line. Political officers cut dashing figures in blue with gold lacing and white satin breeches, while the Governor himself wore a brilliant uniform of a similar description with breast shoulders and tails covered with thick gold lace. Civilian dancers were nearly all of them attired in the much-discussed knee-breeches in which—truth must be told—most of them looked extremely well.

The grounds surrounding the entrance to Government House wore a very charming appearance. The carriageway was edged with crimson, the approach to the portico was laid with cloth of a parquet pattern, while along the edges of the flower-beds, along the lines of the verandahs and the arches of the entrance were small lights of red and pale yellow. Added to this very pretty effect were the splendid uniforms of Body-Guardsmen, who stood in two ranks on either side of the approach.

The ball commenced about ten o'clock when Their Excellencies entered in state. They were preceded by their full staff, Subadar-Major Sher Khan, the native A.-D.-C., leading. Following him were Lieut. Egerton, R.N., Capt. Jackson, Capt. Vaughan, Capt. Egerton, Major Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary, Mr. C. C. Watson Private Secretary, and Col. Dunlop, C.I.E., and Commander Haddlestone, R.I.M., the hony. A.-D.-C's. Then followed Their Excellencies, Lady Willingdon wearing a charming gown of grey silk brocaded in gold, with a net corsage decorated with gold and green sequins. Following Their Excellencies were Capt. Croaker and Lieut. Wilson and the two native officers of the Body Guard. Either side of the ball-room was lined with men of the Body-Guard and Their Excellencies having entered, the staff fell back on either side, and they advanced to the dais, the National Anthem being played by the Governor's Band.

Then immediately followed the State Lancers which were witnessed by as many interested guests who could find a vantage point round the entrances. Lord Willingdon danced with Lady Mabelle Egerton; Lady Willingdon with Sir Basil Scott; and the other couples were:—Mrs. Claude Hill and Sir Richard Lamb; Lady Armstrong and Mr. Claude Hill; Mrs. Carmichael and Mr. Justice Heaton; Mrs. G. S. Curtis and Sir Charles Armstrong Mrs. Straugman and Mr. S. R. Arthur; Mrs. Sprott and the Hon. Mr. G Carmichael.

Supper was served in the Durbar Hall, and the guests began to depart about one o'clock after a function which had been arranged in a manner without reproach, and which stamps the innovation of a State Ball as one which is eminently acceptable. A future occasion of a similar kind will be eagerly anticipated by those who were priveleged to attend this one.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

OPERATIONS IN HYDERABAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 19.

Inter-brigade training commenced between Chiknur and Mirzapally on the 17th instant. Major-General Phayre, General Officer Commanding the 9th Division, directed the operations. Major Wilkinson, commanding the White Force, had marched on the 17th inst. from Kamareddi, 12 miles north of Chiknur where he was at 10 a.m. with his cavalry in advance in touch with General Rodwell's (G. O. C., Khaki Force) Mounted Troops. On the line of the Nomilipully defile the Khaki Infantry reached Mirzapally at 11-30 a.m. and immediately pushed on to occupy a previously reconnoitred position near Narsingpet. The Khaki mounted troops were forced to retire in the face of superior numbers of the White cavalry and suffered in doing so.

There were several fierce cavalry actions and eventually the white infantry were deployed against the Khaki position which had just previously been evacuated. The White Force bivouacked at Narsingpet and the Khaki army retired on Masai pet railway station to cover the arrival of reinforcements. The first of these on Thursday was the armoured train provided by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway and manned by the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles. The White Force left Narsingpet at eight in the morning, its cavalry preceding it earlier. The Khaki reinforcements were two battalions and one cavalry regiment. The forces were thus equal and General Wilkinson decided not to attack that day. General Nixon and staff, Southern Army, were interested spectators and will direct the divisional operations on Friday and Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The P. and O. Steamer s.s. "Arcadia" with the English mail on board, was signalled at 2 11 this morning.

The mail will be delivered at about 6 o'clock.

An interesting presentation was made at Myitkyina on Thursday of the Royal Humane Society medal to Mr. J. Bennie, general manager, Burma Gold Dredging Co., Ltd., for saving from drowning the life of a Gurkha girl of ten, on June 25 last, in the Irrawaddy River at the risk of his own life.

THE BANK SCANDALS.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE SPECIE BANK.

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF FRAUD AND DISHONESTY.

COMPULSORY WINDING-UP ORDERED BY MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.

Yesterday was a bank day in the Bombay Courts. Mr. Justice Davar was occupied the whole of the morning up till luncheon time in disposing of the application to wind up the Specie Bank. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah appeared as counsel on behalf of the chairman and promoters of the public meeting held recently in Bombay and made a strenuous endeavour to induce his lordship to postpone the hearing of the application to wind up the bank or, in the alternative, to appoint a provisional liquidator. His lordship declared it would be dangerous to follow either course and, ordering the bank to be wound up compulsorily, appointed Mr. Sanders Slater to be the Official Liquidator.

Meanwhile, the report made by Mr. Turner Green and Mr. Billimoria, the Accountants, who had been deputed to report on the affairs and the true position of the bank, had been placed in the hands of his lordship. We print that report below, and the following are some of the points raised therein:—

The books of the bank were not written up-to-date.

On open silver contracts alone the bank stands to lose Rs. 30,00,000 but the auditors point out that "the actual figure" cannot be arrived at until the receipt of statements from London.

The amount of orthodox banking business conducted by the bank was insignificant compared with the silver deals.

The late Mr. Saraya drew Rs. 10,000 from his personal current account on November 28.

The bank's half-yearly accounts and audit, say the auditors, "can only be described as a miserable tale of the lowest form of fraud."

"M. Nanabhai's account is certainly the seat of corruption," say the auditors. "False entries were carried through the books to and from the accounts of this dummy Silver King", they continue, "by which the silver operations were disguised as debtors for loans in whose hands were placed bogus demand promissory notes for presentation to the auditors. When the audit was safely over, the disguised figures disappeared and the mysterious M. Nanabhai resumed his manipulations of the silver market."

As a whole the report is a scathing indictment and denunciation of alleged dishonest dealing and fraud.

At the Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston was engaged for an hour in hearing and disposing of an application for bail made on behalf of Jaffer Joosub, manager of the Credit Bank. The application was rejected.

The Accountants' report, which is signed by Messrs. Turner Green and Billimoria is as follows:—

In accordance with the Judge's order, dated 2 th day of November, 1913, to investigate the affairs of the bank and make within a fortnight a report of the true position of the abovenamed bank, we now beg to report as follows:—

The bank was registered on 17th November, 1906, with a capital of two crores of rupees, divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, out of which 1,50,000 shares have been subscribed and Rs. 60 per share paid thereon. The original Board of Directors was composed of:—Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Sir Harkissondas Narottamdas, Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Raja Goculdas, Chatoorbhuj Morarji, Purshotam Visram Mowji, A. L. A. R. Aromachelam Chettiar, Hindatrai Ganesh Narayan, Lakhmidas Morarji, Lakhamsey Napoo, Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, Heptoolla Esoofalli, Laloobhai Dharamchand, Maneckhand Hirachand, and Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya.

The present directors are:—Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Purshotam Visram Mowji, Lakhamsey Napoo, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Charandas Chaturbhuj, H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Morvi, and Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya. [Up to the time of his death].

Among the objects for which the bank was established was the buying and selling of and dealing in Bullion and Specie. The dividends paid were:—5% at December, 1907, 6% at December, 1909; 7% at December, 1910 till 1912, when 2% bonus in addition was paid. The reserve fund at the time of the manager's death stood at Rs. 15,00,000. The manager's death took place on Saturday, the 29th November, several petitions were presented to the Court to wind up the bank, and on that day a Provisional Liquidator was appointed.

BOOKS INCOMPLETE.

We found the books in an incomplete state. They were not written up-to-date and to have this done and to have the various necessary statements of loans, securities and other particulars prepared took a considerable time. Having regard to the very limited time within which our report was required and the reluctance on the part of certain members of the bank's staff to give us information or assistance, we have been compelled to confine our report principally to placing before the Court a very rough and approximate statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank, which could be framed from the materials at our disposal. We have not attempted to deal with the share register which we found in an incomplete state, nor with the balance sheets published by the bank from year to year, nor with the question of the loans from time to time taken by one or more of the directors from the bank.

DEALINGS IN SILVER.

Before we proceed to deal with the question of the assets and liabilities, we shall briefly deal with the position of the bank as regards its dealings in silver. In the books we found two accounts in relation to silver. The first is bullion account. The amount to the debit of this account is Rs. 23,72,318-6-1, but so far as we have been able to ascertain no bullion exists with the exception of 4 bars, 4,549 1-2oz., found in the strong room. The other account stands in the name of M. Nanabhai. A special ledger was kept for the purposes of recording the transactions of M. Nanabhai, and the debit therein at the date of our investigation is 84,04,379-7-11. From the diversified nature of the entries in the account, such as payments against delivery, payments of receipts of differences, (being profits or losses on sales) or payments of margins, we conclude that this debit balance does not necessarily represent loss to this extent. The account will have to be adjusted in respect of sales, margins and differences on receipt of the London Branch accounts and the accounts of other local banks.

THE LONDON BRANCH.

It was from the London Office (we were informed) that all orders were given in connection with the silver transactions, and the London Office acted on telegraphic instructions from Mr. Chunilal. The London Branch accounts and statements have not yet arrived.

The books of the bank do not contain a complete record of silver operations, no entries having been passed through the books for orders on forward delivery account. The late Mr. Chunilal's Deputy appears to be acquainted with all the important details of these and the bank's other operations, and with his assistance for a day or two, after which he absented himself, we examined the accounts in the ledger referring to these silver operations.

A LOSS OF RS. 30 LAKHS.

As the position could not be ascertained from the scant information contained in the books, the firms through whom the business was done were communicated with and replies were received to the effect that there were open contracts to the extent of three million sterling with one firm of Messrs. Sharps and Wilkins, £250,000 with Messrs. Moccata and Goldsmith and £150,000 with Messrs. Narandas Manordas amounting in all to 5 crores and 10 lacs. The Provisional Liquidator has, we understand, since been informed by these firms that in view of the bank's suspension and margin money not being forthcoming, the stocks had been sold. It is estimated that about Rs. 30 lakhs will be lost on these open contracts alone, but the actual figure cannot be arrived at until receipt of the statements from London. The right of these firms to sell outright on the forward or other contracts might be disputable. The Provisional Liquidator not being in possession of particulars of his position was unable to give instructions in the matter.

SMALL ORTHODOX BUSINESS.

We now proceed to report regarding the General Loan Ledger which contains the records of miscellaneous advances chiefly on the security of pearls. If we leave out pearls and sakare badla business, the amount of orthodox banking business pales into insignificance in comparison with the mammoth silver deals.

We beg to refer to the list of balances appearing in the general ledger as at the 28th November (Schedule A).

Cash Credits, Overdrafts, and Loans:—Rs. 1,96,73,424-1-8.

The General Loan Ledger is summarised in Schedule B. The nature and value of the security also appears there. It may here be mentioned that while this figure consists, to a considerable extent, of realisable assets, it included the mysterious account of M. Nanabhai, which almost entirely represents loss. It also represents loans amounting to Rs. 64,77,860-5-3 against pearls.

THE PEARL TRANSACTIONS.

It is well known that pearls have depreciated in value and it is not possible for us to estimate the present value of the pearls lying in the possession of the banks. Out of this total, over 62 lakhs of rupees have been advanced to A. R. A. A. Ebrahim and Sobhagchand Nagindchand & Co., both of whom have been adjudged insolvents. It also represents loans to the extent of Rs. 27,25,152-10-3 advanced to various parties on the security of badlas of mill shares. The shares have fallen considerably in value and the present market (value) of these badlas share in the possession of the bank is roughly estimated at Rs. 11,93,100. In this total of Rs. 27,25,152-10-3 is included a balance of Rs. 9,95,205-8-9 outstanding against the Credit Bank of India, which is in liquidation. The securities held against this balance are of the present value of about Rs. 4,86,850. In this total is also included a loan of Rs. 12, 10,422 to Messrs. Jehangir Byramji & Co., who have also been adjudged insolvents. The security held by the bank in respect of this loan is estimated to realise about Rs. 6,00,000. It also includes loans to miscellaneous parties amounting to Rs. 19,09,974-6-1, of which not more than one half is likely to be recovered.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS.

The other amounts on the asset side of the list of ledger balances might shortly be commented upon as follows:—

Local Bills discounted: Rs. 31,250.

These represent bills of three parties only. Rs. 12 000 of the total amount may be considered good The balance consists of amounts recoverable over the next six years.

Exchange Bills purchased: Rs. 7,96,908-14-0.

These represent bills of four parties—one has been adjudged insolvent. About

Rs. 7 lacs represent bill of the New Islam Mills.

Silver Bullions: Rs. 23,72,380-6-1.

Referred to in the body of our report. It mostly represents loss not value. Accounts from local merchants and banks have to be received and adjusted and these may affect this account.

Gold Bullions: Rs. 5,060-10-2.

No gold bullion has been found at the bank and we anticipate this loss on trading.

Balance with other banks amounting to Rs. 15,237-3-7.

These have been verified.

Dead stock and stamps: Rs. 28,000.

As appearing in the books.

Past Due Bills: Rs. 52,241-15-9.

No considerable proportion of these is expected to be recovered.

Bank's investments: Rs. 7,52,281.

These consist of shares of different mills, the value of which may roughly be estimated at Rs. 6,55,000 at present rates.

Cash: Rs. 59,004-13-9.

Verified.

Suspense: Rs. 8,401-14-9.

Dr. Rs. 14,269-12-9.

Cr. Rs. 5,867-14-6.

Rs. 8,401-14-3

Sundry items requiring adjustment.

Exchange, Interest, Brokerage and Charges. These are accounts affecting Revenue and need not be specially referred to in this report.

CREDIT BALANCES.

Paid up Capital:—Rs. 75,00,000.

The shares ledgers have not been written up since the 4th November, 1913, and until this is done no useful purpose can be served by preparing the list of shareholders. From the summary we find that there are upwards of 5,000 shareholders, the majority of which are for small holding.

Reserve Call:—Rs. 5,100.

This amount will be adjusted in the course of liquidation. It consists of calls paid in advance.

Fixed Deposits:—Rs. 84,35,046-6-0.

We have compared a list of these with the Registers.

LATE MANAGER'S WITHDRAWALS.

Current Deposits:—Rs. 4,33,097-6-10.

Lists have been compared. It has been observed that the late manager drew on the 28th November, from his personal current account Rs. 10,000 leaving a small balance at his credit. Bills discounted which he had received from the Credit Bank in security of his fixed deposits were being credited to his current account as they fell due and it is from the proceeds of these that the Rs. 10,000 were drawn. This security is disputed by the Liquidator of the Credit Bank.

We also find that H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi had a current account with this Bank in which he maintained a very large credit balance. In November last he had to his credit over rupees 16½ lakhs. It appears from the books that on the 4th of November his current account is debited with rupees 16,55,080, and the undermentioned shares held by the bank were transferred to him at the rate mentioned against them.

2,000 shares David Mills, at Rs. 425.
1,000 shares Fazal Mills, at Rs. 425.
95 shares Swadeshi Mills, at Rs.1,450.
113 shares Central India, a Rs.1,850.
33 shares Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 850.
17 shares Kohinoor, at Rs. 640.

Savings Bank Deposit:—Rupees 86,896-10-7.

The desirability suggests itself of banking institution with Savings Banks accounts having the savings entrusted to them specially invested in the names of independent trustees. The depositors as a class are probably less able to suffer the hardships of these losses than other creditors.

We have nothing special to state regarding these accounts. The majority of them are for small accounts

Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,00,000.

This consists of transfers from profit and loss account from time to time. A thorough investigation into the profit and loss account is necessary to ascertain to what extent the profits shown were actually earned. We have ascertained that to a considerable extent the profits shown were derived from interest charged to the "Nanabhai" account or its substitutes. In the last balance out of Rs.4,49,968-4-4 shown as interest earned by the bank during the last year Rs. 480,000 represented the interest charged to M. Nanabhai's account. This sum was arrived at not by calculation, but arbitrarily by round sum transfers to interest account having regard to M. Nanabhai's account, the bullion account, the anticipated loss on the sale of silver in London by Messrs. Sharp and Wilkins and others, and the pearl and share situation, we may safely venture to assert that not only has the whole of this Reserve Fund been wiped out, but also the paid up capital of the company.

Unpaid Dividends: Rs. 25,517-5-5.

It is questionable whether these dividends can be regarded as debts due by the bank until it can be shown that the dividends were declared out of the profits.

Pension and Gratuity Fund:—Rs 1,02,500.

This was a transfer form the profit and loss account at December, 1912. The same remarks as appear under the last two heads will apply.

Bank of Bombay Loan Account:—Rs 43,000.

This loan has since been satisfied by the sale of securities held by the Bank of Bombay.

Commission Account, Discount, Exchange, Interest, Transfer Fee, Government Security Account, Profit and loss account,—Revenue accounts need not be specially reported on.

BRANCHES.

A separate statement has been prepared by the bank staff. We have examined it with such returns as have been received but without supporting statements relating to the same, we are unable at present to criticise the bank's position in this respect. The branch inspections, with the exception of three Local Boards which have not yet been received, have been incorporated in the statement which appears at the end (Schedule C).

TOTAL LIABILITIES FOR DEPOSITS.

The liabilities for fixed current and saving bank deposit at the Head Office the different branches of the bank the exception of the London Branch accounts to Rs. 1,45,94,206 7 2.

HALF YEARLY ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

Under the ruling we shall endeavour to have audit as we can in the very time at our disposal, and the methods adopted to conceal from the shareholders the real position of the bank. It is extremely disappointing to have to relate what can only be described as a miserable tale of the lowest form of fraud, the creation of fictitious debtors, and the preparation of demand promissory notes in support of these. The late Mr. Chunilal had many admirers, either on account of his personality or because of the important part he played in finance and as manager of a large Swadeshi banking institution. It is, therefore, the more deplorable that he failed to carry through his operations in an honourable manner.

METHODS NOT NOVEL.

The methods adopted in falsifying the accounts cannot be described as novel. Each half year an exceptionally large loan account of M. Nanabhai had to be dissipated. This was done in June last by the carriage of the full amount at the debit side of this account to other accounts, viz., Rs. 71000,00 to 20 bogus debtors' accounts Rs. 31,65,000 to the London office account and Rs. 10,000,00 to cash at call. Thus *a crore and twelve lacs* were fradulently transferred from this account. In the list of loans prepared in support of the half-yearly balance sheets placed before the auditors, these bogus debtors appear. They were examined by the auditors one of them informs us that demand promisory notes were produced as security for these loans; no trace of them can now be found.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

The chairman of the Board of Directors informed us that these lists were not called for by the directors in going through the half-yearly balance-sheets and profit and loss account, and in our opinion, which we respectfully submit, in not doing so they failed in a proper appreciation of their responsibilities. Had they called for these statements, the frauds perpetrated could hardly have escaped detection. The practice of the directors was to examine almost daily the various books in which the loans sanctioned by them and the bank's other operations were recorded. The minute book records the attendance of the individual director with a certificate of what the examination consisted. The certificate is as follows: —

We have this day examined the cash book, journal, trial balance book, discount book, demand loan book, current account balance books and shroff's cash book of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., for Tuesday, the 24th November, 1913.

THE BOGUS ENTRIES.

The bogus entries referred to above were transferred direct from Nanabhai's account to that of the accommodating dummy debtor. The clerk who made these transfers, explained that they were made on the instructions of one of the chief accountants, who read to him from a rough memo. the names in which the accounts were to be opened. The entries were re-transferred after the audit was completed. In connection with the re-transfer, it is noteworthy that vouchers *were* prepared for these with the exception of those for two accounts for Rs. 10 lacs each, which were actually and plainly erased from the books. These erasures, we are informed by the ledger-keeper, were discovered by him at the time of his periodic trial balance and brought to the notice of the manager who instructed the accountants to transfer the amount to M. Nanabhai's account. On examining the minute book of the daily investigation committee, we find that no certificate of examination exists for the particular day, 25th October, 1913, on which these entries of re-transfer appear in the journal.

MISSING LETTERS.

The transfer of this account to other bogus accounts was only one of the ways adopted to dissipate M. Nanabhai's account. Regarding the transfer to the London Office, vouchers for these debits appear in the file, but the London letters, which are referred to in these vouchers, are missing from the London correspondence file. These transfers were reversed soon after the period of audit, which we suggest, indicates that the entries do not represent genuine transactions. These London Branch statements, should, we consider, have been examined by the auditors, but we learn from one of them that they were satisfied with the evidence of a code cable from London giving an abstract of the position there.

"THE SEAT OF CORRUPTION."

A close examination of all the numerous entries in this Nanabhai's account is very necessary, but with the time at our disposal we have only been able to give the above information. M. Nanabhai's account is certainly the seat of corruption.

FALSE ACCOUNTS RENDERED.

Summarising our remarks under this heading, we might say that the accounts submitted each half-year were rendered falsely to the shareholders, and the means of manipulation were usually applied through Mr. Nanabhai's accounts. False entries were carried through the books to and from the account of this dummy Silver King, by which the silver operations were disguised as debtors for loans, in whose hands were placed bogus demand promissory notes for presentation to the auditors. When the audit was safely over, the disguised figures disappeared and the mysterious Mr. Nanabhai resumed his manipulations of the silver market.

False balance-sheets and profit and loss account.—

To Nanabhi's account interest was charged half-yearly and this was carried to profit and loss account. Thus the profit and loss account was swelled by these fictitious credits, and dividends were declared on such accounts.

In conclusion, we beg to say that our report should not be taken to represent the result of an investigation after audit. An audit under the circumstances and within the time was impracticable. We have only attempted to place before the court the main features of the present position and the dealings of the bank as disclosed by the books.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1913.

SCHEDULE "A".

Copy of ledger balances on Friday the 28th November, 1913, as appearing in the books of the bank.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Capital Account ..	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Call	5,100	0	0
Fixed deposits ...	84,35,046	6	0
Current Deposits ..	4,33,097	6	10
SavingsBank Deposits..	86,896	10	7
Ahmedabad Branch...	4,23,353	13	5
Baroda Branch..	1,12,693	5	11
Bhavnagar Branch...	89,939	13	11
Broach Branch..	2,46,295	3	4
Calcutta Branch...	4,36,123	13	0
Cawnpore Branch..	29,259	5	11
Hyderabad (Sindh) Branch..	2,04,112	4	8
Indore Branch..	3,09,567	9	6
Karachi Branch...	1,04,761	13	7
Lucknow Branch..	7,43,313	11	6
Nagpore Branch...	3,46,663	7	1
Nasik Branch...	2,00,001	14	10
Poona City Branch...	6,20,278	14	7
Rajkote Branch..	2,45,083	0	5
Sukkur Branch..	2,05,650	13	7
Surat Branch..	7,10,325	0	7
Commission	1,14,591	0	3
Discount...	4,010	1	8
Interest ...	1,35,691	2	0
Transfer fee ...	6,371	12	0
SharesForfeited Account.	6,506	1	3
Reserve Fund ...	15,00,000	0	0
Profit and Loss ..	5,88,415	1	1
Dividends (1)	1,134	8	8
" (2)	1,203	3	9
" (3)	2,565	9	0
" (4)	1,191	0	0
" (5)	1,981	0	0
" (6)	1,746	0	0
" (7)	1,996	12	0
" (8)	2,364	4	0
" (9)	2,758	0	0
" (10)	2,719	8	0
" (11)	4,222	12	0
" (12)	5,288	0	0
	28,270	9	5
" (13)	7,246	12	0
Pension and Gratuity Fund ...	1,02,500	0	0
Bank of Bombay L/A ...	43,000	0	0
Government Securities...	27,487	13	0
	1,65,51,654	13	11
	2,40,51,654	13	1
Local Bills Discounted	31,250	0	0
Exchange Bills purchased...	7,90,998	14	0
CashCredits	14,17,839	14	3
Demand Loans ...	1,82,77,330	8	6
Gold Bullion ...	5,060	10	2
Overdrafts	1,78,253	10	11
London Branch..	14,447	6	0
Bank of Bombay.	3,759	12	0
Bank of Bengal...	11,181	8	0
Bank of Madras.			
Indian Bank Ld Madras..	236	15	10
Dead Stock	28,000	0	0
Exchange.	117	10	3
Suspense...	8,401	14	3
Stamp ...	605	0	0
Brokerage	5,082	13	9
Charges	43,183	0	8
Past due bills	52,241	15	9
Bank's Investment	7,52,281	0	0
Bullion account	23,72,318	6	1
	2,39,92,650	0	2
Cash	59,004	13	9
	2,40,51,654	13	11

EDGE "B."

Summary showing Loans, Cash Credits and Overdrafts.

Cash Credits.—Rs. 1,77,803-9-2. Estimate of what can be realised, cannot be given.

Shares Badla Loans.—Rs. 27,25,152-10-3. Estimated value of securities, Rs. 11,93,100-0-0.

Pearls Loans.—Rs. 64,77,860-5-3. Estimated value of Pearls cannot be given.

Loans, Miscellaneous.—Rs.19,09,974-6-1 The bank holds no security for Rs. 2,70,858-12-8. The other loans are either fully or partly secured.

N. Nanabhai.—Rs. 84,04,379-7-11. This is a debit balance in the silver operations account, but the actual losses on this account cannot be ascertained in the absence of London office accounts and statements.

Overdrafts.—1,78,253-10-11. The bank holds no security except in a few cases.

Total.—Rs. 1,98,73,424-1-8.

SCHEDULE "C."

Summary of the principal Liabilities and Assets of the Bank.

LIABILITIES.—

Head Office.

Fixed Deposits..	84,35,046	6	0
Current Deposits	4,33,097	6	10
Savings Bank's Deposits	86,896	10	7
	Rs. 89,55,040	7	5

Branches.

Fixed Deposits.	52,58,805	0	10
Current Deposits	66,456	15	6
Savings Bank's Deposits	3,13,903	15	5
	Rs. 56,39,165	15	9
	Rs. 1,45,94,206	7	2

ASSETS.—

Head Office.

Local Bills Discounted.	31,250	0	0
Exchange Bills purchased.	7,90,998	14	0
Cash Credits. ...	14,17,839	14	3
Demand Loans ...	1,82,77,330	8	6
Overdrafts.	1,78,253	10	11
Bank Balances.	15,237	3	7
Past-due Bills ...	52,241	15	9
Bank's Investments.	7,52,281	0	0
Cash	59,004	13	9
	Rs. 2,15,83,438	0	9*

Branches.

Local Bills Discounted.	5,415	5	8
Cash Credits ..	5,340	4	4
Demand Loans.	1,37,698	5	0
Overdrafts.	76,248	13	3
Bank Balances.	13,582	5	10
Past due Bills.....	13,009	0	0
Bullion account Gold ...	3,840	0	0
Cash	3,37,286	14	11
	Rs.	5,92,421	1	0
	Rs. 2,21,75,859	1	9

*Out of this total of Rs. 2,15,83,438-0-9 over one crore of rupees may be considered as irrecoverable and of the balance, nearly 65 lakhs are advances on the security of pearls, the largest of the debtors being insolvent.

[The report of the proceedings in the Police Court in the prosecution of Jaffer Joosub, manager of the Credit Bank, will be found on page 5.]

THE WINDING UP.

ORDER MADE BY MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.

A STRAIGHT TALK FROM THE BENCH.

The court-room of Mr. Justice Davar was crowded yesterday morning when his lordship heard the petitions presented for the winding up of the Specie Bank.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for Matubhai Govanlal Doctor and another, the petitioning creditors to whom the conduct of the liquidation was allowed.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the directors-petitioners.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., appeared for Mr. R. V. Patvari, chairman of the meeting of the creditors and shareholders.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Bapuji Lam, appeared for Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.

Mr. Jamietram, solicitor, appeared for shareholders, holding about 4,000 shares of the bank.

THAKORE SAHIB'S WITHDRAWAL.

Before the proceedings began, Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya moved, on behalf of the Provisional Official Liquidator, for a notice against the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, to show cause why the order sanctioning the withdrawal of his petition should not be set aside. The Thakore Sahib had come forward, counsel said, in the interest of the company. He had placed himself under the jurisdiction of the court and by the withdrawal he got out of the jurisdiction.

Davar J: Has the Thakore Sahib no property in Bombay?

Mr Raikes: No; not in his name.

Davar J: But it can easily be proved if the property belonged to him.

Mr. Raikes submitted that that was a different point. The Thakore Sahib was one of the directors and it was to the interest of the bank that his petition should not be withdrawn.

His lordship made the usual order for summons, calling upon the Thakore Sahib to show cause why the withdrawal should not be set aside.

THE PETITIONS.

APPLICATION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

The hearing of the winding up petitions was then proceeded with.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah asked for a postponement and said he would ask his lordship not to make the winding up order, as many of the creditors and depositors of the bank were anxious to re-construct. If, therefore, his lordship would adjourn the matter it would hurt nobody.

Davar J: Hurt nobody? Do you know what you are saying?

Counsel said he asked the court to give them an opportunity to look into the affairs of the bank with a view to ascertaining whether it was not possible to reconstruct. After examining the books and accounts a meeting of the creditors and shareholders might be called again.

Davar J: Who was the first meeting called by?

Mr. Jinnah: By the Thakore Sahib.

Davar J: Who was a director and petitioning creditor? And when the company was hopelessly involved, the Thakore Sahib advanced money on securities?

Mr. Jinnah: I do not appear for the Thakore Sahib.

Davar J: No, for his nominees.

Mr. Jinnah: I appear for creditors to the extent of sixty lakhs and for shareholders holding 25,000 shares.

Counsel further said that if the court was satisfied from the facts that would be placed before his lordship that the bank could be reconstructed, then it was only desirable that an adjournment should be granted. Because if the winding-up order be now made, it would afterwards be too late to come before the court with application for permission to reconstruct it.

THE JUDGE'S OFFER.

Davar J: I will grant you an adjournment if you have any feasible scheme ready to put before the court.

Counsel replied it was not possible to say anything definite now. They did not know the total number of creditors and his lordship had refused to grant the application made for a copy of the list of creditors and shareholders and a copy of the accountants' report.

That report was before his lordship now and it would be seen that many items had to be examined and what the accountants said could not be final. The question was whether or not the court would give them an opportunity to ascertain the true position of the bank and go through the books and compare the statements of the accountants' report which was made in a hurry. Counsel said he asked for an alternative, if his lordship was inclined to appoint the liquidator that he should be a provisional liquidator. Even after making the order for winding up, his lordship could appoint a provisional liquidator who would have the powers necessary for the immediate purpose. During the time a provisional liquidator was acting, the creditors would have facilities and opportunities for deciding whether it was possible to reconstruct the bank. The wishes of all creditors and depositors might then be consulted and a definite scheme might be placed before the court.

The question then remained, said Counsel, as to what order should be made. The first thing to be seen was whether his lordship would appoint a permanent liquidator or a provincial liquidator. Counsel's application was for a provisional liquidator.

Davar J: What, after the winding up order is made?

Mr. Jinnah: Yes my lord, the law permits it.

WHO WOULD PAY?

Davar J: Who is going to provide for the losses in case the bank is to be re-constructed? Two crores of rupees are required to reconstruct the bank.

Mr. Jinnah: But that has to be ascertained.

Davar J: Against the assets of Rs. 59,04,000 there are liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,45,00,000.

Mr. Jinnah: But the accountants' report is not complete.

Davar J: No, there will be a further liability of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs which will have to be added. The report of the London branch has not been received.

Mr. Jinnah: And therefore it might or might not be so.

Davar J: It must be, because there have been the silver transactions and great losses are anticipated in those. The bank cannot be losing less than two crores of rupees. A ainst this there were assests which are not sufficent to meet half the liabilities.

Mr. Jinnah observed that probably all those who were responsible for making those losses might be willing to pay something, and thus they might get something substantial towards reducing the liabilities. There were rich creditors who could see their way to forego a portion of their money.

POOR UP-COUNTRY SHAREHOLDERS.

His lordship said, on the contrary, it was found that the majority of the shareholders were poor people from up country who had lost everything they had relying on the big names connected with the bank.

Mr. Jinnah observed that what he meant was there were some big creditors and they might help to reconstruct the bank. If calls were made they would be ready to meet the demand.

His lordship asked if the shareholders whom Mr. Jinnah represented were prepared to pay up their shares to reconstruct the bank.

Mr. Jinnah: All of them are not here.

Davar J: Why do you not answer my question?

Mr. Jinnah: I do, my lord, but I am in the position of a representative only. I only ask whether your lordship will not make an order which will prejudice no one, and give us an opportunity to look into the affairs of the company. The accountants have looked into the state of the bank, but in a great hurry. We want reasonable time given to persons who are in a position to consider the possibility of the reconstruction of the bank. Will you not make such an order?

Davar J: If I do so the results will be disastrous.

"GREAT DANGER IN ADJOURNING."

His lordship then remarked that he saw there was great danger in adjourning the hearing. It appeared to his lordship that these applications were made to avoid the responsibility and liability of big shareholders. There were allegations as to books missing and of false entries made, and accounts which were certified by directors were found not to be regularly kept. A loss of over forty lakhs of rupees was put down to the account of a fictitious person.

The Advocate-General then applied formally for the winding up order and the appointment of Mr. Sanders Slater as Official Liquidator. The question of an advisory committee, the learned Advocate-General suggested, might be allowed to stand over for the present. Of course, a suggestion might be made by the court to the liquidator not to deal with the securities which consisted of pearls and shares before consulting experts.

His lordship said he could not give any particular power to the liquidators. He would have all the general powers under section 144 of the Companies Act.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad next urged that the order for the conduct of the liquidation should not have been made on December 4. The contributor with whom it was left ought to have been shown to be a shareholder of six months' standing and on examination of the register of the company's shareholders he appeared to be a small creditor indeed. Counsel's client Rajabahadur Shivlal was a creditor to the extent of eleven lakhs.

ORDER TO WIND UP.

The Judge remarked that the Rajabahadur was on the committee appointed at the meeting of the shareholders and creditors who applied for an adjournment of the hearing with a view to reconstruct the bank. He had obtained securities from the bank at a time when it was hopelessly involved. After the directors, the last person to have the conduct of the liquidation should be Raja Bahadur Shivlal.

His lordship then passed the following order:—

"I direct that the affairs of the Indian Specie Bank be wound up by the order of this court. That this order be drawn up and sealed in course of the day.

I appoint Mr. Sanders Slater Official Liquidator with all powers under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act.

Liberty was given to parties interested to apply for the appointment of an Advisory Committee in order to assist the Official Liquidator.

Costs of all parties including reserved costs to come out of the assets of the bank.

THE SERVICES.

MORE EDUCATIONAL EVIDENCE.

A LADY WITNESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India to-day recorded further evidence of witnesses representing the Education Department. The first witness, Mr. H. A. Stark, Provincial Education Service, Bengal, advocated the abolition of the Indian and Provincial Educational Services and the substitution of a senior and a junior service. In the former he would put professors and inspectors and in the latter headmasters of schools and deputy-inspectors. Witness told Sir Murray Hammick that there was no teaching profession for the Anglo-Indian community, as now the higher posts were filled by persons brought from Home. Years ago Anglo-Indians were largely engaged in the profession.

Sir Murray Hammick: Is it not the reason that they are not taking up the profession because their training is not now so good as it used to be?

Witness: I admit that the training is not now so good, but that is not the reason why they do not take up the profession.

Anglo-Indian boys, continued the witness, had now to leave school at an earlier age than they used to because of the financial position of families.

Mr. J. R. Cunningham, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, said that the Educational Service in Assam was a new one and there was yet no education problem to face. He advocated the retention of the present service but wished to see an opening for promotion from the Provincial to the Imperial Service. Witness would prefer to see the Assam cadre separate from that of Bengal.

The third witness, Mr F. W. Sudmersen, representing Assam, said, a feeling had arisen recently among the professors in the Provincial Service for the abolition of the two services as such. He thought it desirable that an officer, who had newly come out to this country, should be allowed time to get a grasp of the language before he took up his duties. He was aware there was a grievance among Indians at the somewhat artificial division between the two services.

The witness said further, that his view was not that the Imperial Service should be filled by Europeans and the Provincial Service by Indians. He wished Indian appointments to the Imperial Service to be made by the Secretary of State from men recruited in England, and who had gone through training in England.

In reply to Mr. Rahim the witness said Bengali officers had done very good work in Assam and were indispensable. The Assamis did not like Bengali officers. "I suppose it is only the unenlightened who take that attitude," he added.

The last witness was Miss Brook, Senior Inspectress of Bengal. She said she had six assistant inspectresses, all Indians on her staff. She was a graduate of London University and had teaching experience.

Chairman: Do you think it necessary that a Senior Inspectress should have training in England?

Witness: Most decidedly.

Witness said she would not bar the higher service to Indian ladies who had had an English university training and English experience and who showed marked ability, but she would insist upon the English experience. There was now no Indian ready for the higher service. The assistant inspectresses had done remarkably well in their most difficult work.

In reply to Lord Ronaldsay the witness said all the assistants under her were Christians.

Examined by Mr. Madge the witness said female education had not sufficiently advanced in this country to give a supply of inspectresses.

"Mahomedans are at last moving and there is great promise," said Miss Brook to Mr. Rahim.

Mr. Rahim: I am very glad to hear that. Is this in East Bengal?

Witness: No, in West Bengal.

The Commission rose for the day.

KOTTAYAM MURDER CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KOTTAYAM, Dec. 18.

The Travancore High Court having confirmed the Kottayam Magistrate's recent order rejecting the claim set up by Swyny, the first accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case, to be dealt with as a European British subject, the case will be resumed here on Monday, the 22nd instant when two more witnesses for the prosecution will be examined.

RAILWAY NEWS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Dec. 19.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st of April to the 6th of December 1913 show a gain of Rs. 16,75,981, compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Podanur to Pollachi, a distance of about 25 88 miles by the South Indian Railway Company on behalf of the District Board of Coimbatore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Dec. 18.

The Government of India have been pleased to decide that an increase in the pay of district officers of the rank of lieutenant serving with the Royal Field Artillery Ammunition Columns in India, sanctioned in February last, shall have effect from the date of landing in India in case of officers promoted from the Home Establishment, and from the date of promotion in the case of those who were already serving on the Indian Establishment.

A SIMLA CASE.

BENGALEE CONVICTED OF ASSAULTING A GIRL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Dec. 18.

Major G. B. Sanford, First-class Magistrate of Simla, to-day delivered judgment in a criminal case in which the accused was Vidya Datta, a compositor in the Goverment Press Simla, and the complainant was Colonel B. G. Seton I.M.S. It was alleged that on Sunday, December 7, when Colonel Seton's children were playing in their father's compound, the accused came and twisted the arm of a little daughter of Colonel Seton aged six years.

The motive was alleged to be ill-feeling owing to Colonel Seton having, through the Municipal Committee, stopped the excavation for brick-making carried on by the accused's father under the Colonel's compound.

The accused denied the occurrence and said the complainant's child was playing in his temple and abused him when asked to stop doing so.

The magistrate convicted the accused of criminal trespass and causing hurt and sentenced him to one year's simple imprisonment and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, the sentences to run concurrently.

ANGLO-INDIAN LEAGUE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The conference of the Anglo-Indian Empire League was commenced yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott. A large number of delegates from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Bangalore, Vizagapatam, Jubbulpore, Jhansi, Lucknow, Mussoorie, Agra, Dehra Dun and Allahabad attended. The president welcomed the delegates, after which matters of importance to the League were discussed. The chief business was the revision of the rules and regulations of the League.

Last night an address of welcome was presented to Mr. Abbott by the community in Bengal. In reply to it Mr. Abbott touched on the disabilities of the domiciled community. He said once the attention of their sympathisers in Great Britian was drawn to the condition of affairs, the injustices under which they suffered would be removed.

A MISSING RUBENS.

REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN MUSSOORIE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

"The original study of Two Angels' Heads," says to-day's *Englishman*, which the Flemish artist Rubens painted into the picture 'Coronation of the Virgin,' now in the Brussels Gallery, has been accidentally found at Mussoorie. It was bought recently by a European at Mussoorie for a trifling sum. Experts are still wond ring how it found its way into India."

NARAYANIAH VS. BESANT.

APPLICATION TO COMMIT THE THEOSOPHIST LEADHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Dec. 19

An application to commit Mrs. Annie Besant for contempt of court in connection with the decree against her for handing over custody of the two minor sons of Mr. G. Narayaniah to the latter was filed to-day in the High Court and will come on for hearing after the Christmas holidays.

MAGISTRATE SUMMONED FOR ASSAULT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARRACKPORE, Dec. 19.

The complaint made by Shacharan, the servant of Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor of the Calcutta Police Court, against Captain Walker, Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, for assault which was referred to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Barrackpore for enquiry and report, came on before Mr. J. G. Dunlop, District Magistrate of Alipore. The magistrate in his report held that the complainant had used abusive language towards Captain Walker and so he was justified in cuffing him. As regards trespass into the house of Mr. Justice Woodroffe and violently dragging out the complainant, it was done with no inimical intent but for the purpose of ascertaining his name. The District Magistrate, after going through the report, dismissed the complaint.

POONA DIVORCE CASE.

POONA, Dec. 19.

Mr. Fawcett, District Judge, yesterday granted a divorce to Mrs. B. Bleach, wife of Mr. Charles Bleach, a trainer, licensed by the Western India Turf Club.

Evidence was taken in camera.

Mrs. Bleach was granted a judicial separation from her husband six or seven years ago by the Bombay High Court. The divorce now granted to her is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Dec. 19.

The 92nd Punjabis are leaving for Fort William, Calcutta, by the R.I.T.S. "Dufferin," to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council held at the Guildhall it was stated that the Shadwell Market property, which cost £140,000, was being sold to the King Edward (London) Memorial Committee for £70,000.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"E" CLASS HANDICAP RACE TO-DAY.—Sails at 3-29 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Allowance. H. M.
Trixie ...	Bombay Grantha and Haig Brown	7
Erin ...	M. S. Magill ...	3 45
Lytle ...	Col. Street ...	Scr.
Gita ...	Capt. Borders ...	0 52

Course.—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N. N. W. Butcher Island Starboard—Black and White Buoy N. N. E. Elephanta Starboard—Line between flag boat and bollard on pier Hog Island. Length 10-49 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Allowance. H. M.
Anna ...	Officers Mint ...	14 30
Pickle One	T. Begbie... ...	4 21
Lady Bird...	C. N. Bien ...	5 48
Mavourneen	N. Taylor	1 27
Bunty ...	Mc Laughlin and Durkin	4 21
Clotha ...	Capt Welch ...	Scr.
Blue Bird ...	Major and Mr. Russell. ...	2 10
Curlew ...	B. B. Hewett ...	1 27
Cricket ...	T. Cregson ...	11 36
Jonny Wren	Officers R. A. ...	7 25

Course—Committee Vessel—Red Channe Buoy W. N. W. Butcher Island Starboard—Red Channel Buoy N. N. W. Butcher Island Starboard—B. W. H. S. Buoy N. N. E. Elephanta Starboard—Line between flag boat and bollard on pier Hog Island. Length 8·71 miles.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boat.	Entered by	Time Allowance M. S.
Maya ...	V. Janson	1 45
Corrie ...	N. Macbeth ...	Scr.
Cynthia ...	Officers R. E. ...	1 45
Mynona ...	D. Fraser ...	52

Course.—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon Port—Red Channel Buoy N. N. W. Butcher Island Starboard—Black and White Buoy N. N. E. Elephanta Starboard Line between Flag Boat and bollard on Pier Hog Island—Length 10·49 miles.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 20th December.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Allowance. H. M.
Eileen IV ...	Major Muter and J. F. Watson ...	Scr.
Isca ...	T. S. Kennedy ...	17 30
Mahshuka...	R. B. Y. C. ...	12 15
Melody ...	Talbot Hawkins & Hurlbatt ...	13 7
Ranzo ...	R. P. Hopkins ...	16 37
Chula ...	J. S. Wardlaw Milne	32 45
Nolta ...	H. Sandford ...	7 32

Course.—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel buoy N. N W. Butcher Island Starboard—Black and White buoy N. N. E. Elephanta Starboard Line between Flag boat on pier Hog Island. Length 10·49 miles.

LANCASHIRE CRICKET.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND MR. HORNBY'S ALLEGATIONS.

The special committee appointed by Lancashire County Cricket Club to inquire into the allegations which Mr. A. H. Hornby, the county captain, made against the committee as to the effect of their policy upon the players, have issued their report. The charges, or suggestions, they find, were not as a whole justified, and some, of the more important of them were without substantial grounds.

We do not think (says the report) that the comparative failure of the Lancashire team last season was due to, or that the players were disheartened or discouraged in their play on the field by, the policy of the committee, or that there was any substantial ground for the suggestion. We think that the committee are as anxious as any one to encourage young players of the right sort, though they may not have met the wishes of every one as to how this should best be done. There is room for difference of opinion here but at any rate if the committee accepted Mr. A. H. Hornby's choice of teams we do not think that he should suggest that, in the selection of teams, the committee do not properly encourage young players.

We do, however, emphatically think that the committee, though doubtless acting in what they conceived to be the interests of the club, were mistaken in curtailing the programme of first-class fixtures and Second Eleven and Manchester Club Saturday matches without considering the members. We think that the reduction of first-class matches was calculated to lower seriously the status of the County Club, and that before this was decided upon it should have been submitted to a general meeting.

"INDEBTED TO MR. HORNBY."

In this matter we are indebted to Mr. A. H. Hornby for calling attention to the reduction in the programme, though we do not agree with the method he adopted. However, we are glad to be able to say now that this curtailment of the first-class programme has been remedied by the committee having secured additional matches for 1914, and we hope that in subsequent seasons a full first-class programme will be arranged and that it is not yet too late to organize a good Second Eleven and Manchester Club Saturday programme for 1914.

We are bound to say, however, that the committee have been working under great disadvantages owing to the financial position. With regard to League cricket, we have found nothing to support the view held in some quarters that such cricket is injurious to Lancashire county cricket. On the contrary, we have every reason to believe that the Leagues are anxious to do what they can in support of the county.

Finally, we may say that we have come to the conclusion that the committe have worked lovally towards what they considered to be the best interests of the club, and also that the captain has striven hard for the same object. We hold that in the circumstances, the captain should not have made the particular communication to the Press which he did, but we believe that the publicity which has been given to the affairs of the club and the inquiry which has been held in consequence of his action have been beneficial. We hope that all misunderstandings have been removed, and that the work of the club will be carried on with harmony and goodfellowship between all concerned.

FARMERS' WAR ON FOXES.

LAND PATROLLED BY GUNNERS.

CHESHIRE EXPLOIT.

Another remarkable display of hostility to fox-hunting occurred in mail week in Cheshire, where a landowner and his men went out with guns to shoot any foxes that appeared. This action, says the *Standard*, in one of the most famous hunting counties in the kingdom is symptomatic of a revolt against the sport by a section of farmers. Some weeks ago, a fox was shot by a farmer in the area of the Sinnington Hunt (Lord Middleton's). The huntsmen, as a protest, gave the dead fox a ceremonial burial, wearing crape, and firing a volley and sounding the "Last Post" on the horn over the grave.

Following this striking incident came a demonstration in the country hunted by the Warwickshire hounds. A Radway farmer offered £1 for each carcas of a shot fox delivered to him. In that country also a tenant farmer issued a public complaint of the destruction of poultry and the difficulty in obtaining adequate compensation. He declared that many farmers were losing £50 a year because they dare not keep poultry in a country overrun by foxes. In regard to the South Warwickstire Hunt, this particular farmer asserted that it would be possible for half a score of resolute farmers to organise an "anti-hunting league" strong enough "to make the sport almost impossible or at least to spoil the enjoyment of it."

HUNT EPISODE IN CHESHIRE.

The exploit of the aggressive landowner, who yesterday organised a patrol of guns over his farms occurred at Middlewich, Cheshire. Mr. W. A. Thomas, who lives at Sandbach (telegraphs the hunting correspondent in the district), a week ago posted on the farms belonging to him at Middlewich notices threatening to shoot foxes hunting over his estate, which is one of about 500 acres. Mr. Thomas and two others with guns patrolled the farms, of the *Standard* when the hounds drew Kinderton Gorse, which is one of the coverts owned by the master, Mr. Court. There were a considerable number of people on foot who took up a sympathetic attitude towards the hunt, and there was hostile criticism of Mr. Thomas. The hounds when they "fonnd" hunted over Mr. Thomas's land, but they were out of gunshot range, and neither Mr. Thamas nor the men with him saw the fox, and not a shot was fired. Afterwards hounds scored a capital day's hunting.

The incidents which marked the commencement of the day's sport caused much indignation locally. Three of Mr. Thomas's tenants were themselves following the hounds on bicycles. No ill-will has existed between the hunt and the tenants, and the sudden aggressiveness of the landowner is not understood. This particular country, however, is not one of great importance to the hunt, and the general interests of hunting in Cheshire, which involves an expenditure of thousands of pounds each year, which the tenant farmers themselves get the benefit of, will not be affected. The incidents, although they were not so tragic, recall Sir A. Conan Doyle's story of the Frenchman, Etienne Gerard, sabring the fox in the Peniusular, and being pursued by the English to the very lines of the French.

PROTESTS IN SEVERAL COUNTIES.

To trace the agitation a little further back, it may be recalled that at Heathfield, Sussex, the centre of the poultry farming industry of that county, a poster was issued by Mr. P. E. Hurst, a fruit farmer in the district, putting a price of 5s. 6d. each on 100 dead foxes. This was in February last, and the stipulation was that the foxes must be shot during the hunting season and come only from the district hunted by the Eastbourne Foxhounds. Mr. Hurst complained of what amounted to a "raid" on his fruit land, and declared :—

Such proceedings, added to the damage by vermin, heavy taxation, tithes, and the pestering by swarms of officials of all kinds overrunning the land like the locusts of Egypt make a small holder wonder if he would not be better off cultivating a little province in Hades, with his Satanic majesty as landlord.

The quarrel between farmers and hunts led to the formation of a society in Worcestershire in March last for the killing of foxes. This followed action by the Poultry Keepers' Protection Society, which reported about that time that four of the largest poultry farmers in England (in Kent, Surrey, Hertfordshire, and Yorkshire) continued to kill foxes openly. The society named put forward the suggestion that hunts should wire their fozes into coverts, and contended that this restriction did not injure the sport.

MARRIAGE OF A NEWMARKET TRAINER.

Claude Halsey, the Newmarket trainer, was married at St. Mary's Church, Newmarket, to Doris Edith Watts, the only daughter of the late Jack Watts. There were no bridesmaids. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. J. E. Watts, who is the trainer to the German Imperial stud, while her other brother, Mr. Harry Watts, acted as best man. After the reception the bridal pair left for London.

HARRY LAUDER ON THE LINKS.

A golf match between the well-known Scotch comedians Harry Lauder and Neil Kenyon took place in mail week at the Wembley Park course. Play was over one round, and the celebrated comedians played in Highland costume. Owing to the adverse weather conditions, however, play only lasted a few holes, the game was postponed.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS. But what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists.

GOLF THEN AND NOW.

LONDON'S PROGRESS SINCE 1881.

FROM 400 TO 30,000 PLAYERS.

One turns one's thoughts away from the great game as we have it now to some reflections of the state that it was in round about London Town in those hopeful days of 1881. How did the game stand then? Where were its courses? Who were its players? Alas! The questions are only too easy for the answering; and yet the reminders that come up are happy ones. There are no records of London golf in the London newspapers of that time which will give the historian assistance now.

What I believe to be the first article on golf that ever appeared in a London daily newspaper, writes Henry Leach in the "Evening News," was published in "The Times" in 1881, and was a good description of the game as it was then played in Scotland, some account of its history and some appreciation of its attraction. But the writer did not recognise that it was played in London at all—and he might be forgiven for not knowing.

I drag another coincidence from the dusty archives. Who in that year of 1881 should win the most coveted prize in all club golf, meaning the King William IV. medal of the premier club at St. Andrews, but one of the most eminent Anglo-Scottish players, a gentleman who is busily engaged on the London Stock Exchange, Mr. G. Mure-Fergusson, and, to strengthen the coincidence, let it be added that he won the same trophy again at the autumn meeting this year.

In 1881 he was twenty-six; and he is now fifty-eight. There have been some changes in the game between these times when Mr. Mure-Fergusson scored such great successes. We begin to see—do we not?—that 1881 had a trifle more significance for the game in the South than was imagined at the first consideration.

Two courses only there were in London then. One was at Blackheath and the other was on Wimbledon Common, and both are still in existence. There was golf at Hoylake, golf at Westward Ho! golf at Alnmouth, and just a few other places in England, but the time of the great Southern boom had not yet come. Long before there had been another course in London, but it had gone by this. It was out at Molesey, not far from the villa at Twickenham where Garrick, the actor, lived, and it came into David's mind one day to ask some friends from Scotland who were up in town to come to dine with him and to bring their golf clubs with them.

THE MINISTER'S LONG DRIVE.

They did so, and as they drove through Kensington the Coldstream regiment were changing guard, and, seeing the golf clubs, gave a cheer for the diversion that was peculiar to Scotland.

A game was played at Molesey, and after dinner the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, minister of Inveresk, who was one of the party must needs show Garrick what a fine golfer he was by declaring that he would drive a ball from the lawn of the house through an archway into the Thames once in three attempts. He did it at the third, and Garrick, delighted, begged for the club that he did it with. Brave days of old, and long enough in advance of 1881.

But in that year the light of golf was beginning to burn quite brightly near London, even if there were only the seven holes at Blackheath, and the others at Wimbledon to play at.

Blackheath was just then beginning what one is inclined to call the active motherhood of the game instead of merely passive motherhood as previously. Instead of letting the game look after itself she was showing a disposition to send it out into the world and make it strong.

It is something to reflect upon now, and every London golfer with the glories of Scotland—and far be it from any English player to be so foolish and ungrateful as to attempt to belittle them—being constantly dinned in his ears, should remember with pride that Blackheath, by London, is the home of golf in England, and, not that only but from it the game in such far distant parts as India also sprang.

It was in 1608—more than three hundred years ago!—that the club was founded, and from the most distant time of which there are any records the game was played on Blackheath Common, where it is still played to-day. For ages past the very holes, seven of them as there are, are just the same as they used to be, and the only difference between the course now and as it was, is that those seven holes are played in a different order, the order having been changed from time to time as the place of the clubhouse has been changed.

A BLACKHEATH PILGRIMAGE.

A link between this very week and the long-distant past of 1881, and before then was a match played on the famous old common, on the famous old seven holes, in just the old regular way, as the laws of the public authorities decree, with a man going ahead of the golfers carrying a red flag for the warning of the nursemaids and the people in general that dangerous fellows who strike balls anywhere and most wildly are coming along.

The match that was played was done in the way of a pilgrimage by the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, who played the Royal Blackheath Club on the famous course. It must be a very long time since a match of consequence was carried through at this place—since, indeed, a match was played on any course with the strong peculiarities that are to be found here. For Blackheath is not like the others. It is a rich and rare curiosity. In these days of the smoothest and best-tended courses, every modern player should himself pay a pilgrimage to Blackheath and see where it was and with what materials our forefathers first played the game. Thirty-two years ago, fifty-two, a hundred and two—the game flourished here, and the club meetings were immensely popular.

In 1881 there was a sturdy offshoot of the Blackheath Club at Wimbledon, where the Royal Wimbledon and the London Scottish Clubs were established and doing well. The golfers here lived the simple life, and they played the simple game.

Old Tom Dunn, once at Blackheath, was the professional, and his shop in the iron shooting house was shop, locker-room, dressing-room, and club-house all together, and the members fed themselves between rounds from sandwiches and anything they could get to drink on his club-makers's bench, with the shavings and the pitch and varnish all about.

About 1891 the Northwood Club came into existence, in 1892 the Mid-Surrey Club was started and so the new era in the life of London golf began.

There were not five hundred golfers in the London districts in 1881. There are now more than thirty-thousand.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL

NEW YORK ELECTION EXPENSES.

The expenses incurred by the Fusionist or Reform party in securing the recent election of the Mayor of New York and other officers are to-day officially returned at £26,000, or £1,440 less than those of Tammany Hall. The largest subscribers to the Fusionist funds were Messrs. Carnegie and Rockefeller.

DEATH OF A COMEDIAN.

A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned at the inquest in mail week on Mr. Tom Bass, one of the old school of patter comedians, who collapsed after getting off a tramcar on Sunday evening. In his day he was a great favourite with the music-hall audiences of London and the provinces. Two of his songs—"As I Walk Along My Beat" and a Pickwickian ditty, "Sammy, Bevare of the Vidders"—were particularly popular.

OPEN-AIR BATHS FOR LONDON.

The London County Council Education Committee have rejected a recommendation from a sub-committee that the Borough Councils who were unable to grant the use of swimming baths to elementary scholars should be asked to provide tanks for instructional purposes. Several members pressed for the provision of more outdoor swimming baths in London, and it was agreed that the authorities of the royal parks should be approached with a view to providing facilities.

WHAT BLUCHER WANTED.

The private correspondence of Field-Marshal Gneisenau—Blucher's Chief of the Staff at Waterloo—has just been published in Germany. He seems to have spoken his mind very freely about everyone, not excluding the great Marshal Forwards. This was what he wrote to Hardenberg, at the time when it was proposed to reward Blucher's services with the gift of a house: "Ever since he has heard that a house is to be presented to him, he has had only one idea in his mind: he insists that it must be a completely furnished house. I hasten to lay the information before your Excellency, in the hope that your Excellency will be guided by it. In view of the general excitement, and the coalition of certain intriguers against your Excellency, it would be a pity if a man so popular as Blucher were to come forward as the leading orator of the Opposition in the numerous, and very mixed, circles which he frequents."

THE CALL FROM CHINA.

Speaking on "The Call from China," at the second of a series of midday addresses at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Lord William Cecil said it was being discovered that Western civilisation could not be transplanted wholesale to China. The peril was that Western efficiency might be assimilated without the Western ethic. A civilisation without Christianity might be evolved. "We experience in the West," the speaker suggested, "a certain want of vigour due to a high ethic not lived up to. When Li Hung Chang wanted to suppress the opium evil in Nanking he sent there a general who went effectively to work by cutting off the heads of tewlve hundred smokers. Such vigorous methods are impossible in the West, but suppose the effect of China's contact with the West is to bring us the vigour and crowd out the ethic?" The problem, Lord William concluded, might prove to be insoluble, but as things stood who could doubt the urgency of the call for men of intellect and thought to go out and help China solve her difficulties.

INVERTED WRITING.

Correspondence in the Home Press relative to the interesting question of "upside-down writing" and its probable causes, has led a young Kennington resident, to announce his ability to write inverted sentences with the greatest ease. To one who writes in the orthodox manner it is almost uncanny to observe the young fellow using his left hand in the rapid writing of sentences that can only be deciphered by the aid of a mirror or by reading them on the reverse side with a strong light behind. "I can write with both hands," Mr. Clark told Press representative, "but in the case of the inverted writing use my left hand only. I do not think," he added, "that there are many who are able to write so quickly in this fashion." At school the lad had to be drilled patiently in the use of the right hand, and even now prefers, to use the left. He is an expert draughtsman. Some of the pencil drawings of celebrities (executed with the left hand) are fine specimens of work from the point of view of artistic value and technique.

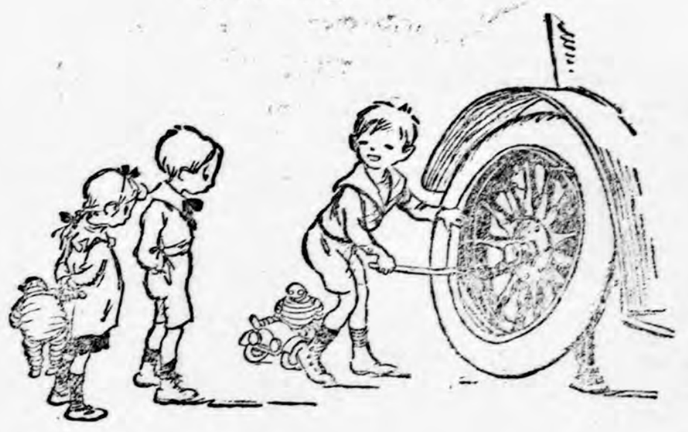
WHAT LOOPING THE LOOP MEANS

It is generally supposed that M. Pegoud's recent performances in an aeroplane have proved the increasing safety and stability of the air machine. But an expert, writing in *La Nature*, doubts whether this is so: "Pegoud began to fly in his machine in the usual manner, then with a quick movement of the rudder he lowered its head; instead of trying to regain his position he accentuated his curve and was finally upside down. Then, by a new motion of the rudder, he regained the upright position. He also executed similar manœuvres in the transverse direction. A wonderful feat surely. But is the aeroplane upside down more stable than its normal position? If so, we must greet Pegoud's performances as a revelation. We then already have the stable aeroplano; it is the aeroplane upside down. Make no change in its construction, but fly with the wheels uppermost!" If not, we must recognise says the *Westminster Gazette*, that the aviator who has recourse to such a manœuvre is merely taking a last desperate step in looping the loop.

The writer therefore draws this conclusion:—"Pegoud has shown that an exceptionally good pilot, if he gets into desperate straits, may grasp at a last chance of safety that no test has hitherto put in evidence. Does such a result improve the question? Not at all. Will it put us back? Quite possibly; by risking the direction of research in a false path and by offering a new prize for the performance of feats, which is the prime obstacle to the popularisation." of aviation." Pegoud's performance has not, therefore, demonstrated the increased stability of the aeroplane. Once a machine overturns it flies in a very much more dangerous position, and it must return to its normal position. In doing so it runs another risk. No one, in fact, wants to imitate M. Pegoud in the course of ordinary flights.

The Victorian Railway Department estimate the wheat crop for the coming season at 36,000,000 bushels. This is the biggest crop on record.

Nothing easier



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Women's Interests.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE DAY.

NEW ALBANIAN KING'S WIFE.

THE KISS PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Hitherto women with lovely golden hair, while being admired themselves, have envied those who possess luxuriant raven-black hair. That is only natural. One always wants what one does not possess. It is humanity's wayward way. This pardonable envy—or is it vanity?—need not worry us any longer if we consent to follow the Continental mode. I am informed that the coloured peruke has made its appearance in public. A lady whose hair was powdered with gold was one of the attractions at the Chatelet, in Paris, the other evening. She was neighboured by a charming creature who wore a green wig. On the same occasion a dandy was seen in a reddish overcoat with violet facings over plain evening dress. But these eccentricities, were, it is said, hopelessly distanced at the Opera Comique by a lady who, during the performance of "Madame Butterfly," exhibited tresses of a bottle-green. The effect was extraordinary, particularly on the audience, which stood up in its excitement. The priestess of the new fashion remained impassable, serenely smiling.

PRINCE AND HIS WIFE.

The new Albanian King, Prince William of Wied, will give a good account of himself, it is hoped, in his adopted country, for he has inherited many of the qualities that have endeared his aunt, the poetess, Carmen Sylva, to the Roumanian people, and is looked upon as a man of parts in Berlin, where he has hitherto spent most of his time. Princess Pauline of Wied, *nee* of Wurtemberg, his wife, says the *Gentlewoman*, is better known here, for she paid a visit to Claremont in her unmarried days to the Duchess of Albany, whose niece she is, and was seen about a good deal in London at that time. To-day the Princess is over seventeen stone, and then she was a slim and pretty girl! Soon after her marriage, I remember, a fancy ball was given at the Berlin Schloss, and Princess Pauline came to it as a Berlin cabby, cracking her whip and talking to all and sundry in Berlin argot. The Kaiser split his sides at her funny jokes, and it was not until the end of the evening the identity of the Princess was discovered.

A FAVOURITE WITH QUEEN MARY.

Another amateur theatrical performance has been held in Dorchester by the Countess of Ilchester in aid of the Dorset Red Cross Society. Lady Ilchester is herself a clever amateur actress, an excellent musician, and a splendid horsewoman. She is an intimate friend of Queen Mary, and has held the coveted post of Lady of the Bedchamber. She and Lord Ilchester have had the honour of entertaining the King and Queen at their beautiful Dorset residence, Melbury house. Before her marriage to the then Lord Stavordale in 1902, Lady Ilchester was Lady Helen Stewart, only daughter of Lord and Lady Londonderry. The wedding was undoubtedly the most interesting of the year, despite the fact that it took place in the somewhat unfashionable month of January. The bride received presents which were variously estimated as amounting to anything from £300,000 to £1,000,000.

TELEPHONES "FOR LADIES ONLY."

One of the happiest touches at the Lotus Club, which opened on Wednesday night, had to do with the floral decorations. No flower-laden epergnes—which more often than not hide diners from each other—bedecked the tables. Instead, beautiful girls carrying flower-baskets passed from table to table and from their store handed out to the ladies posies which blended with the colour of their gowns. The Lotus, in Garrick-street is the very latest of the smart supper and dance clubs which are becoming so established a feature of the best of London Bohemianism. Among the well-known people who accepted invitations for the inaugural supper were the Earl and Countess of Clonmell, Prince Hatzfeldt, Mr. Robin and Lady Juliet Duff, Lady Sybil Grant, Sir Sydney Freville, and Lord Victor Paget. There is quite a Savoy element about the new club; for, in addition to M. Gus ave, ex-manager of that famous hotel, Mr. F. G. Payne has engaged the first assistant chef from the Cafe Parisien. The cooking is to be one of the features. Burt Earle, most inspiring of banjo players, and Marquis and Clayton, most graceful of Tango dancers, entertained the 500 guests.

There is one notable other innovation—Telephones for ladies only.

WELLINGTON'S SERVICE OF PLATE.

The Duchess of Wellington, on whom King Affonso has conferred the Order of Maria Louisa by the desire of Queen Victoria Eugenie, is a clever conversationalist and a charming hostess. She was Miss Kathleen Bulkeley Williams before she married in 1872, when she became Lady Arthur Wellesley, for it was not until 1900, that her husband succeeded to the title. Among her possessions is the splendid service of Sevres made up for Napoleon I., of which every single piece is different, the set being practically priceless. In the cellars at Apsley House is also the wonderful service of plate presented to the Iron Duke by Portugal. It has been valued at £200,000 and includes a centre-piece five feet high, and so massive that four men are required to lift it on to the table.

A SPANISH GRANDEE.

The Duke of Wellington has the honour of being numbered among the twelve Grandees of Spain. He is the possessor of eight other titles, being an English Duke, an Irish earl, Prince of Waterloo, Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo, Marquis Douro, Duke of Vittoria, Marquis de Torres Vedras, and Count of Vimiera. It is interesting to note that each successive duke has, by his tenure to commemorate the battle of Waterloo by sending to the Sovereign a miniature reproduction of the British and French flags on the anniversary of the "glorious victory."

TO KISS—OR NOT TO KISS?

The question, like the terrible problem of Hamlet's, answers itself—provided the right parties are concerned. For the rest, does it matter very much? The doctors indeed assure us that promiscuous kissing is very bad. It conveys the germs of cold in the head and pangs in the heart and all sorts of unpleasant sensations. Of course that is a kind of kissing which strongly deserves to be suppressed. To make up for it I am told there is to be a revival of an old fashion of greeting for the winter season. It is now to be the mode for a man meeting a woman to kiss her hand instead of shaking it—a very gallant custom, in sooth! But I notice that one practically-minded person has already grasped the notion that the new custom will lead to increased activity among manicurists, and another, whose point of view is less easy to fathom, asks what about the glove on her lily white hand?

HIDDEN JEWELS.

I understand from some of my South African friends that there is a coast region in which the waves of the sea fling to the shore quantities of small diamonds. There seem to be two theories for this strange phenomenon. One is that there is a diamond mine in the sea; the other, and a far more probable one, that the sea has encroached upon what was once diamond bearing ground. In either case it is an interesting story. I do not know whether Golconda or de Bura has produced anything very unusual lately; but an old wallin Mayence, a town in Germany, has brought to light a rare lot of hidden jewels. The story is to the effect that some workmen engaged in removing the walls of an ancient cellar discovered in the crevices some 30 gold ornaments. The jewellery consisted of a necklace, pendants, brooches, pins, and nine finger-rings, all of pure gold, while a gold coin with an inscription of the Byzantine Emperor, Romanos the Third, and a golden pendant set with precious stones, were found later in the same cellar walls. One of the most remarkable is reported to be a breast ornament consisting of five chains hanging straight down and connected by six horizontal rows, each of nine precious stones, pearls, and antique gems. Suspended from the lowest horizontal row is an ornament decorated with topaz, precious stones, and pearls. And now for the historical interpretation of the find, Dr. von Falke, Director of the Berlin Museum of Industrial Art, has subjected the whole of the ornaments to an examination, and has come to the conclusion that they belonged to the beautiful Burgundian Princess Gisela, consort of the German Emperor Conrad II, who reigned from 1024 to 1039. The filligree work and setting of the stones correspond in character, in the director's opinion, with similar work known to have been executed by German goldsmiths in the first half of the eleventh century. Dr. Falke remarks that the magnificence of the jewellery worn by Gisela at the coronation in Rome is referred to in historical records, and considers that it is quite conceivable that the most valuable ornaments were pawned or hidden during the troublous and stormy times that quickly followed. The jewellery is now in the possession of the Kaiser.

WHAT THE GIRLS DID.

The Bishop of London has obtained the use of the Guildhall for the holding of special services for City men next week, which is, I believe, quite an innovation so far as the Guildhall is concerned. Few clerics are such good *raconteurs* as the Bishop. He tells with great gusto, an amusing story of a visit he paid to a certain Metropolitan parish. He was disappointed at not seeing the local corps of the Church Lads Brigade, which had made a fine show on the occasion of a previous visit. "Well" explained the vicar, in response to his queries, "the fact is, my lord, the Territorials have taken away the big lads, the younger ones have joined the Boy Scouts, and——" Here he hesitated.

"And what about the others?" asked the Bishop, noting the unfinised explanation.

"The girls have walked off with them," came the unexpected reply.

A TRUE REPORT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier celebrates his seventy-second birthday this week having been born at St. Lin, Quebec, on November 20th, 1841. The "silver-tongued orator," as he is known to our Canadian kinsmen because of his eloquence, is one of the most striking personalities of the present day. On one occasion, when electioneering, Sir Wilfrid received a telegram from an ardent supporter, saying, "A report is in circulation that your children have not been baptized. Please telegrph denial." Alas! Sir Wilfrid could not do so. Instead he sent the following reply, "Sorry, report is correct. I have no children."

MODERN LUXURY.

A vehement attack on the luxury of the present day has been made by M. J. H. Rosny, the well-known Frenchman of letters.

While approving of a restrained measure of "intelligent luxury which is a living form of art," the writer denounces pretentious women who will stoop to any means in order not to be seen twice in the same gown. "We are massacring the last egrets and birds of paradise to decorate our selfish helpmates," he says. "Hats that cost forty and fifty pounds are nothing out of the way. When a woman claims alimony before a court she dares to assure the judge that she cannot dress on less than £1,000 a year. Millionaires at their weddings will let out swarms of rare butterflies costing thousands of pounds, all of which perish in half an hour. A French lady recently declared that she needed each year 100 dresses at £300 each and £ 0,000 worth of hats. A rich man will invite twenty-five friends to supper and spend £2,000 on the meal.

"This stupid luxury is corrupting society, degrading labour, debauching character and favouring the growth of the most revolting parasitism."

WHITE HOUSE BRIDE.

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER MARRIED.

THE DRESSES.

In the presence of nearly 1,000 invited guests, Miss Jessie Wilson, second daughter of the President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson, was married, in the White House, Washington, to Mr. Francis Bowes Sayre, in mail week.

There was, cabled the *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent, a uniformed bugler, who sounded the notes of "Hail to the Chief" when the President made his appearance, preparatory to the bridal procession from the State Dining Room to the Great East Room, where the wedding was celebrated. Lohengrin's "Wedding March" was exquisitely rendered by the Marine Band, which is equal in technique and finish to any of the famous orchestras of Europe.

There were fourteen military ushers, walking two by two preceding the bridal party; there were members of the Diplomatic Corps; naval aides-de-camp at the White House, in uniforms of blue and gold, with epaulettes and cocked hats; there were officers representing the various public services; and, finally, there was a splendid array of Paris gowns and millinery. But despite all these things the dominant and characteristic note of the wedding was not pomp or display, but democratic simplicity.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION.

They walked by twos, moving slowly, and everybody, thanks to a careful rehearsal last night, kept perfect step.

The fourteen military ushers in uniform, who preceded the bridal party, were followed by civilian ushers in afternoon costume with buttonholes of white blossoms. The bride came alone the Maid of Honour, Miss Margaret Wilson, elder sister of the bride, in palest pink. After her, walking two by two, came the four bridesmaids, the first two, Miss Eleanor Wilson, younger sister of the bride, and Miss Marjorie Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia, a cousin of the bride, in gowns of a deeper shade of pink; and, completing the party, the other two maids, Miss Adeline Scott, of Princeton, and Miss Mary G. White, of Baltimore, in gowns of deepest rose. Last in the pageant were the President and his daughter.

Dr. Wilson, for the moment, laid aside the burdens of State, and of late they have been very heavy, and looked supremely happy.

As to the bride, "Miss Jessie," as she is called here by everybody, there was never a prettier or a sweeter girl married in the White House. She looked charmingly demure and radiant as she approached the beautiful East Room, her blonde beauty being set off by the soft white bridal robes and dainty shaded pink gowns of her attendants.

Mrs. Sayre's travelling suit was of hunters green zebeline. Her bridal gown was made in Washington by a negro modiste, and is discribed as a "triumph of richness and simplicity." It was made of lustrous, ivory-tinted satin, and adorned with rare point lace. It was fashioned according to the prevailing draped mode, slightly loose back and front, and the bedice was embroidered in a delicate design of orange-blossoms. The folds of the skirt were caught by a cluster of orange-blossoms, sent from Mr. Wilson's home town, in the South.

The volume of wedding gifts was enormous. It included three complete silver dinner services, five silver tea sets, a hundred vases, bowls, mugs, loving cups, and candlesticks, and a remarkable number of Oriental rugs. The Senate gave a tea service of fifteen pieces, the House of representatives a magnificent diamond lavalliere; Mr. Bryan, a mahogany table; and Mr Carnegie, a dozen massive dinner plates; while the freak presents comprise five bushels of bermuda onions and a live opossum. The latter has been forwarded to the Zoo.

A Graceful Evening Gown.

A fascinating evening gown in ivory crepe-de-chene and **Malines** lace. It is a delightful example of the charm of the double tunic.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

FROCK FOR HOTEL BALLS.

A pretty and youthful frock for hotel balls is of white charmeuse with a tunic of the same, draped at the sides, and falling behind into a little pointed train. This tunic has a border some three inches in depth of black tulle edged with ermine, and the corsage is of charmeuse with a band of the tulle running over the shoulders and spreading fichu-wise with the same ermine edging. The short sleeves are finished in the same way, and a suitable hair ornament to wear with the toilette would be a fold of black tulle tied round the head low near the face, and forming two high upstanding loops. Into this a string of pearls or of silver bugles could be wound.—*Daily Telegraph.*

JEWELLED HAIR PINS.

Now that the prevailing style of hair dressing is almost exclusively kept to twists and loosely brushed-up tresses, large hairpins are used for both day and evening wear, says the *Globe*. For the latter occasions the jewellers are producing exquisite examples in the finest of fine workmanship, the pins being made with curved or square ends, in Louis Seize patterns, carried out in silver or platinum and set with very small diamonds or other jewels, the chief aim being to keep the design as light and delicate as possible. Two of these pins in the charming little velvet and leather cases in which they are sold make a most acceptable Christmas gift

THE GARDE-CHAMPETRE HAT.

It is curious, writes the *Gentlewoman's* correspondent, to see the pleasure most women have in adopting a man's hat. The severity of the masculine headgear imparts a certain piquancy to the delicate features of a woman, and she always manages to tilt it, no matter the style, at such an angle as to make it fascinatingly becoming. A great Paris milliner, near the Madeleine, has performed wonders in altering the shape of the common garde-champetre hat that we are so familiar with in many of the French villages and boroughs. The transformed official model is made now in black without the slightest particle of trimming, not even so much as an inch of silk braid to bind the curved brim. It is in this brim that the taste refinement, and experience of the modiste are shown. The up-to-date version of the chapeau grade-champetre illustrated here, owes its distinction to the spiral movement at the sides. It suits many women and is just the kind of hat that the novel Tango gown requires.

SIMPLE, BUT BEAUTIFUL.

A fashionable wedding at which I was present last week, calls for special notice as an illustration of how the present fashions in women's dress may be both beautiful and modest if carried out in good tone and taste, says a Paris correspondent of the *Standard*. The young bride was dressed with classic simplicity; white satin draped in graceful folds, veiled in the upper part with lace, a long plain tulle veil. The toilettes worn by the women of the party were masterpieces. None of the tunics bulged out unduly, none of the skirts were so tight as to impede free and graceful movement, none of the hats so small or high as to look eccentric. The hats, in fact, clearly indicated the growing tendency towards wide brims. Among the hats worn by the smartest of the guests, some were quite large, with, however, no mass of plumes; one or two or a single handsome feather sufficed.

Transparent brims are the newest thing in millinery, and likely to be the leading feature of hats bought for the New Year visits of ceremony in January.

THE IDEAL WIFE.

GLORIFIED HOUSEKEEPER OR PLAY-DAY WOMAN

THE HAPPY MEDIUM.

There was never a time in which the position of Woman, no matter what walk in life she may be called upon to fill, was discussed with more animation and general interest than is the case at the present day, says the *Gentlewoman*. The large place which she occupies in the world should certainly be a source of gratification to her and to all those who think her claims to recognition have been overlooked. She is discussed from all points of view, from that of the stateswoman in embryo, through all the various grades, down to the humble kitchenmaid. A chance article in a daily contemporary has concentrated public attention during the past week or so upon her capacity for fulfilling the requirements of the ideal wife. What the "ideal wife" means depends so much upon the outlook of the man, because after all he is supposed to constitute something in the general scheme of things. The "ideal wife" from a woman's point of view may be one thing, and that of her husband may be a totally different conception. The writer in the contemporary in question has divided the type roughly into two kinds—the "utility wife" and the "play-day wife"—as if there were not as many varying shades of the type as there are colours in a phosphorescent wave. For a practical discussion of the subject, however, the two types indicated are enough to go on with.

The "utility" wife has been rather narrowly described as a "glorified housekeeper with the capabilities of head nurse." The writer has confined her within too strict a groove. She is not to experience any of the beautiful qualities associated with wifehood beyond what is of a strictly utilitarian nature. Hygiene and food are her two great desiderata. The wit, beauty, seductiveness, the alluring elusiveness, the uncertainties of temper, and the irritating and fascinating surprises arising therefrom, are denied her. She is supposed to be a combination of the doctor and a keeper of the household stores, and there she ends.

THE PLAY-DAY WOMAN.

On the other hand, the "play-day wife" has none of the solid qualities of the one just described. Her household balance-sheet is an inextricable tangle which would defy the most experienced auditor. Her collection of hats is fearful and wonderful to behold. Her wardrobe is overflowing with unnecessaries, and she is always ready for anything in the nature of outdoor sports. The orderly, careful management of the household is quite beyond her, and she does not know what it is to look upon the serious side of things. As one writer remarks, "she tries to make a fortune by fattening rabbits for the table, and loses £10 5s. 8d. by the process." We are asked to believe that she makes up for all these shortcomings by an all-pervading scent of violets and a sunny nature that will not be depressed.

Personally, I think these pictures are two extremes, and that the "ideal wife" is to be found by hitting the happy mean. There is no reason why a woman should not keep her house in order and enjoy to the full all the social amenities of life. I have a case in mind of a delightful country home where the hostess utilises every moment for some duty, and yet is never deprived of the joys of a theatre or dance whenever she desires the opportunity. She looks after the interests of her husband and her guests with the utmost care, and she does it in a way that never suggests work or worry. This type, I think, approximates the ideal, but then, of course, so much depends upon individual temperament, the possession of the good things of this world, and the exactions made upon her. Despite what celebrated medical men have recently been saying about the modern Englishwoman, the experience of foreigners who visit this country goes to show that the last type I have described predominates, and they cheerfully subscribe to the opinion that of all wives the world over the British type is the most superior.

A GRACIOUS ACT.

Recently a fine motor-car stopped in the Bois, Paris, not far from the cascade, and two ladies descended. The younger, wrapped in furs, was a little pale, and leaned on her companion's arm as she walked a few paces in the November sunlight. A ragged little boy passed, carrying in his arms a baby that cried.

"Is that your little brother?" asked the younger of the two ladies.

"Yes, madame," was the reply.

"And why does he cry?"

"Because he has whooping cough, madame."

"Whooping cough! And you take him out with you?"

"I can't leave him alone at home, madame."

This short dialogue over, the lady opened her gold chain purse, took out a blue banknote, and thrust it into the child's hand, saying with jesting severity, "And now home with you both:" And as the urchin stood open-mouthed, too astonished even to say "Thank you," the Queen of Spain entered her motor-car just in time to baulk the ubiquitous photographer.

LOOKING FOR THE QUEEN.

An interesting incident occurred while Queen Mary was inspecting the Hostel for Women which has been erected to the memory of Mary Lady Curzon, the late wife of Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

Her Majesty was particularly interested in the kitchen, and made many inquiries as to the facilities afforded to inmates for cooking and procuring food. The Queen also visited a cubicle and the "mothers' room." In one of the latter she saw a woman and child looking out of the window and, taking a hand of each, inquired, "Why are you looking out into the street? Do you expect to see the Queen?" The woman at once recognised her interrogator and was evidently pleased at being noticed, but was too confused to make any answer.

PRIZE COMPETITION

FOR LADY READERS OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WE have decided to present a valuable SEWING MACHINE from the workshops of the famous SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY to the lady who forwards us by JANUARY 10th, 1914, the largest number of coupons taken from the daily issues of the "Bombay Gazette." The coupon will appear every day, and the final result will be published in our issue of January 14th. The first coupon will be found below.

The machine which will be handed to the winner of the competition is a 5 DRAWER DROP HEAD CABINET of the latest design, and the value of it is **Rs. 165.** The machine may be seen at the offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Coupons may be sent in at once, but none will be accepted after the last postal delivery on JANUARY 10TH.

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This coupon must be forwarded in an unmutilated condition to reach the "Bombay Gazette" Office by January 10th, 1914, at the latest.

Envelopes containing coupons must be addressed:
"BOMBAY GAZETTE," Homji Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
with the words "Prize Coupon Competition" on the outside.

ROSAMUND'S LETTER.

ORIGIN OF THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

London, Nov. 28.

MY DEAR MADELEINE,

We have been going to a series of lecturers by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb about Socialism. They are both able lecturers, but Mrs. Webb is perhaps the most persuasive of the two, for she has a very winning personality. I think a good woman speaker has an advantage over a man, for when feminine fascination is wedded to powerful eloquence a speaker is doubly effective. The Church of England and the Church of Rome have perhaps lost much power by decreeing that women should keep silent in the Church. The Nonconformist bodies, of course, allow women to be ministers, and I have heard some very eloquent preachers among these, especially in America.

To return, however, to Mr. and Mrs. Webb. They arranged six lectures, the chair being taken each time by six representative Socialists. We have heard Mr. Bernard Shaw, M Yauris, the famous French socialist, Dr. Frank and Mr. Vandervelde who lead the Socialist party in their respective countries. Perhaps the most interesting lecture of the series from a feminine point of view was the lecture on "Woman", by Mrs. Sydney Webb. Mr. Granville Barker was in the chair, and it was a treat to hear one of our favourite dramatists speak about women with rare originality and wit joined to a real sympathy and reverence. He spoke of the change that had come over women's outlook of late years. From a dramatist's point of view, women seemed to be more worthy of study.

Mrs. Webb told us that under a socialistic regime, the emancipation of women, economic, social, and political would be complete. The arrested development of women to-day was a great drag on the State. At present the Western household was too much ruled by the ideal of the Eastern Zenana, and no good result accrued from making woman's livelihood depend on particular personal relationships. One factor had helped to break the household and family: that was the coming of machinery and the making of goods in co-operation in the factory, rather than each household weaving, baking and brewing on a small scale. Women going to work in factories for the first time became economically independent, and the knowledge that they could keep themselves without being dependent upon men gave them gradually a new outlook upon life and had lead up to the "Woman's Movement," as they called the new ideals which had arisen among women. There had been a very rapid development of independent women brainworkers, such as typists, stenographers, cashiers, teachers, hospital nurses, public officials and doctors, only to name a few.

Mrs. Webb goes very far in desiring to see men and women co-operate for the good of state. She would like women to vote at an election of a Member of Parliament, but she would also like to see them legislators, commissioners, jury members, and judges. She demands economic independence, with a minimum at least of comfort and joy for every working man and for every woman.

Before this comes to pass we must all change our point of view, and no longer regard the working man or working woman as convenient instruments which we use and whose labour we buy. No man or woman ought to be regarded as a means to someone else's commercial end; he or she must have an independent life to be lived for the benefit of each.

ROSAMUND.

TWO CRIMEA WIVES.

MEMORIES OF WOMAN WHO LIVED IN SEBASTOPOL TRENCHES.

Old memories of the long struggle against the might of Russia in the Crimea are revived by the news that there are still living near London two of the devoted band of soldiers' wives who shared the hardships of the rank and file through the awful days of the siege of Sebastopol. Strangely enough, they are the widows of men who fought in the same regiment, they live quite near to each other, and in the Crimea one acted as nurse to the other, when her eldest boy was born in a dug-out before the walls of Sebastopol.

One of them, Mrs. Chilton, was but then barely 19, so she told a Press representative.

"The Colonel told me when I got out there that it was no place for a woman," she said. "I had been left behind. I was married off the strength, so they could not order me to stay in England, and I paid my own passage out. I told the Colonel that unless I was wounded or ill I would stay by my husband, and if I was spared would go with him where he went. He patted me on the shoulder and said: 'You are a brave young woman.

"So I stopped, and they dug me a deep hole behind the trenches, where my husband lay with the old 'Fourth,' and when my eldest boy was born on Sept. 23, 1855, Mrs. Evans, the wife of a corporal in the 95th, and Miss Florence Nightingale came and looked after me until I was able to be taken to Scutari, where we women helped to do the soldiers' washing."

Her husband afterwards transferred from the "Lions of England," as the old Fourth Regiment were called to the "Old Stubborns" (95th), and went with them to India, where he died.

HONOURS FOR ENGLISH NURSES.

Miss Tucker, who nursed during the recent war in the Balkan States for Queen Sophia of Greece, has returned to England. Prior to her departure from Athens, says the *Nursing Mirror*, she had the honour of being received by her Majesty, when the Queen expressed her appreciation of the services of English nurses from St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's University College, and the London hospitals during the wars. Each nurse before leaving received a gift from the Queen. Miss Tucker, who was in charge of the nurses, was presented with a gold pendant on which is inscribed "In grateful remembrance," and also the Royal monogram and crown. Later all the nurses are to receive medals from the King of Greece and the Government.

From the Poets.

LINES WRITTEN ON MY 17TH BIRTHDAY.

I was born on such a night as this,
The self-same moon was in the sky.
The footsteps of the passers by
Perchance were echoing in the street.

God gave, on such a night as this,
The mighty gift of life to me,
To breathe and hear, to feel and see;
But she who bore me paid the toll.

On such a night as this was I
First sent to learn the way of life,
Its blood and tears, and hell and strife;
Its human kindness more than all.

Perhaps, on such a night as this,
The self-same moon still in the sky,
The footsteps of the passers by
Perchance still echoing in the street, I'll die.

By Helen Dircks, in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

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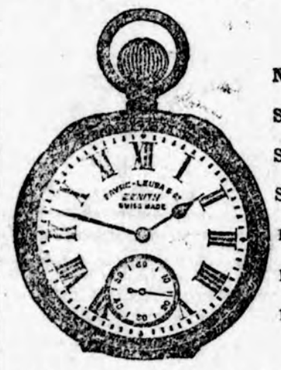

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